ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,761—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th Jan.
* ORIENTAL	7294	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O, S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelitch	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Belich	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cebol	4351	25th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Meozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	,, Colleda	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 900. 2nd Class Rs. 487-8. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

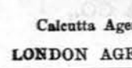
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st January, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,588	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 : 2nd Class, Rs. 500. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb, 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Western Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

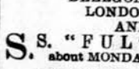
S. S. "FULTALA," 4,916 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X.	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

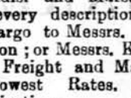
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FARES FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1903.

FIRST SALOON.	Single Ticket. Rs.	Return Ticket.* Rs.
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	780	1,200
To MARSEILLES	720	1,080
SECOND SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	570	870
To MARSEILLES	540	810
THIRD SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	316	489
To MARSEILLES	286	429

* Available for 24 months.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.



WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

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W. B. GREEN & CO.'S
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S xxxx STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS
TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE,
served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES
PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CURZON & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the same of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS
(THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	1 9 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GET YOUR
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
FROM
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
AND RELY ON THE QUALITY FOR WHICH YOU PAY.
The best and largest stock of real
AMBER CIGAR
AND
CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
Sterling Silver TUBES with fine AMBER HOLDERS.
Real Meerschaum PIPES, fancy, plain, and with Silver rims.
Real Crocodile, Lizard, Russian and Morocco Leather
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
Buck, Antelope, Kangaroo and India-rubber TOBACCO POUCHES,
Sterling Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES.
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
Continental, and all the qualities of the best INDIAN CIGARS, and our own High-Class, Genuine
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS,
DANCES, AT HOMES, &C., &C.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS.
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

COMMENCING SATURDAY, JANUARY 10.

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL

"ALVA THE GREAT"

King of Coins and Premier Modern American Manipulator

IN

"MAGIC-UP-TO-DATE"

SUPPORTED BY

HENRI DE VARVILLE,

SPIRITUALISTIC MEDIUM.

MODERN VENTRILOQUISM.

A SIMLA SEANCE.

15 MINUTES IN SPIRITLAND.

GREAT GHOST ILLUSION

AND THE

MATERIALIZING OF THREE SPIRIT FORMS.

THE BEGGAR'S DREAM

Those wonderful hands and only the latest novelties in the

ART OF MAGIC.

Popular Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Seats may be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Overture 9 P.M. Curtain 9-15 P. M.

Carriages 11-15. P. M.

DON'T MISS THIS.

OFFICE PREMISES.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NEW PREMISES in ESPLANADE ROAD, Part of the FIRST and SECOND FLOORS are available TO BE LET as Offices.

Old Premises in Elphinstone Circle. The GROUND FLOOR is available.

For rent and other particulars apply to

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Power of Attorney given by me to Mr. NOWROJI ADERJI TATA and Mr. JAMSETJI SHERIARJI KAPADIA, o date the 14th day of May, 1902, to act for me in Bombay during my absence in England has been on my return to Bombay on the 5th day of January instant CANCELLED.

KAWASJEE DADABHOY H. DUBASH.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

No. 5886—MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1902.

PART I.—Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, &c.

Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PEARL FISHERY OF 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at Marichchikaddi in the Island of Ceylon, on or about 2nd February, 1903.

The banks to be fished are the South-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 49,0 0,0 oysters, sufficient to employ 120 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers; the East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 11,0 0,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 28 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers; the North-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,00,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 32 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers; the Periya Paar Karral, estimated to contain 9,00,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 20 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is, therefore, necessary that such boat owners and divers, as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Marichchikaddi by the 17th February next, and it is notified that the first day's fishing will take place on the first favourable day after the 2nd February.

3. Marichchikaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sean south of Sillavaturai, and supplies of good water and provisio, can be obtained there.

4. The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes:—(1). Tuticorin to Colombo, or (2) Paumben to Marichchikaddi, and by no other.

Arrangements will be made, as at the last Fishery, for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon currency.

7. Drafts on the banks in Colombo or bills on the agents of this Government in India, at ten day's sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

8. For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

9. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 25.

By His Excellency the Governor's Command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 22nd, 1902.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality under section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its Branches, Drainage, Water Works, Road-making, Architecture, etc., etc., and possess ability to administer the various departments employed on the Engineering works of a large City. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Engineers possessing knowledge of Sanitary Engineering.

4. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is at present fixed by law at Rs. 1,200 and the maximum at Rs. 1,500. The Corporation have requested the Local Government to amend the Municipal Act by raising the maximum salary to Rs. 2,000 per measem, and Government have expressed their intention to introduce legislation for this purpose at an early date. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding Leave Rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay, or to Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London. The Corporation are taking steps for the amendment of the existing Rules so as to admit of the Executive Engineer retiring, after 15 years' approved service, on a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications, which should be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London, so as to reach them not later than the 15th of February, 1903.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th of January, 1903.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,

GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR

227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

Will be given in the

TOWN HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21ST, 1903.

Plan Open: SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte and Music Dealers.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THIS SHOW will be held on 17th, 19th and 20th FEBRUARY, the DOG SHOW being on the last day.

Prospectus may be had on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse and Dog Show,
Custom House, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 9th, to FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th January, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 12th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1902.

By order of the Board.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th January, 1903.

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SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., situate at Rayapuram, Madras.

(Sale to take place in Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Gokuldas Narsaji and Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., by virtue of an indenture dated 26th January, 1897, sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, 1903, at 4 p. m., all the estate and interest of the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., hereafter called the said Company in all the piece of land at Rayapuram in Madras, hereafter briefly described and all and singular the mill's engine houses, boiler house, warehouse, and other buildings standing thereon, and all and singular the engines, boiler, mill-gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools, utensils, and other plants, placed on used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises and used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The Mills are at Rayapuram in the City of Madras, and consists of two mills erected on a large piece of land, admeasuring about 29,600 square yards, surrounded by a pucca built wall. The spinning mills are believed to be equipped with machinery which is in good working order, with the exception of few, and the greater part of the machinery is of the modern principle, and the whole consists of about 23,000 spindles.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, list of machinery, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustomjee and Kola, solicitors for the said trustees, at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 7th January, 1903. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, etc.,

1 case silk bordered dhooties.
5 cases plush.
5 cases white jaconets,
2 cases white mulls,
2 cases prints,
On account of the concerned—
21 bales hemp.
11 bales printing papers.
1 bale colored flannels.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1903.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, and under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flower pots, bronze table ornaments, fancy bamboo furniture, such as chairs, sofas, cabinets, hat stand, brackets, &c.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Blue" bungalow, Beach Road, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, glassware, crockery ware, square piano, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. L. V. Grant consisting of—
Wearing apparel, revolver and ammunition, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Emile James, consisting of chests of drawers, dining table, chairs, iron bedstead, wardrobe, kerosine oil stove, cricket bats, picture books, lamps, banjo, crockery and glassware, spoons, forks and knives, and sundry other articles.

The effects of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Mehta consisting of gold and silver coins, silver plate and wine glass and gold studs.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sea Bank" Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Grand cottage piano by Soundy, American 13 stops organ, gent's bicycle, Singers sewing machine, books, Singapore cane furniture, cooking stove, Persian carpets, large number of garden plants in pots and tubs, wind proof-lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of the late J EASK Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 1 p. m. Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, next to the Bowen Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by Smith, English ice box, iron safe on stand, table ornaments, pictures, wind proof lamps, etc, the property of H. PEACHEY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Transferee of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Poonja Vella, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 21th day of August 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate at Northbrook Street (also called Portuguese Street), outside the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Northbrook Street (or Portuguese Street), on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north formerly by the house of Jadow Sewdas and now by the house of Purvatibai, wife of Kanaya Nandram, and on the south formerly by the house of Arjoon Kessow and lately by the house of Haribhoy Shunker, and which hereditaments or premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2510, New No. 2630, Old Survey No. 1-318 A, and New Survey No. 5.66, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7780, 7781, and Street Nos. 146, 148 and 1, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE CLERK ROAD, BYCULLA, AND AT ARTHUR ROAD ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

By order of the Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 28th day of September, 1883, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties in one lot on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

First:—All that piece or parcel of Foras leasehold land situate on the Clerk Road, Byculla, in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—On the West by the Circle, on the North by the Arthur Road, on the South by the Clerk Road, and on the East by the land hereinafter described and which said premises form part of the land assessed under Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 1-583, old Survey No. 375, New Survey No. A 1-3-24.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Arthur Road on the Byculla Flats in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—On the north by the said Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the South and East by the leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed and which said piece is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under No. 91, New No. 13-97, old Survey No, 375, New No. A 1-3-24 together with all buildings or dwelling houses standing on the said two pieces of land and which said two pieces of land are believed to contain about 760 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Mullah and Mullah, at their Office No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,
480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA FOR BUYING NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS,

CARBONS, RIBBONS, AND ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£93 5-8	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£95 1/4	=	+ 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1/4	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/4	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	48	=	— 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·45 1/2	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	=	— 1/4
6 " "	3 3/8 pr ct	=	unchanged.
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	=	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8 pr ct	=	— 1/4

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 3/4 pr ct	=	— 1/2
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	=	unchanged

METALS.

Copper Braziers £65-10-0.
Yellow Metal, 5 5-8 l.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgium, £5-1-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.
Para Rubber, 3s. 9 1-4d.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Linseed Bold 46. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-8.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·70 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·67	4·67	4·67	4·68
—3	—3	+3	—2
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·69	4·63	4·69	62
+2	+2	+2	+2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	47,000	bales.
Do. last year	46,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.	
" Continent	22,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8·90—10	
Futures, month of March	8·63 —10	
Do. do. July	8·65 — 11	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 9-16
Futures month of April	8·66 — 12
Do. July	8·82 — 12
Tone at close	quieter.

Imports of Gold Coin from Freemantle ex s. s. Bengal. Rs. 22,50,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 5th January 1903:—

Cotton	22,362	bales.
Wheat	5,371	cwts.
Linseed	1,272	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	422	"
Gingellyseed	35,412	"
Poppyseed	1 335	"
Groundnuts	Nil.	
Castorseed	1,607	"
Rice	4,545	"
Myrabollams	4,812	"
Cottonseed	15,069	"

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.	
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.	
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d	
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4	
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	118	
Shanghai 30 " "	162 1-2	
Japan 30 " "	152	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	97 10
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 10

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 23rd December	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th Dec.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd Dec.	5	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone firm for ready; quiet for forward. Rs. e. to Rs. a.

Ready	...	8	7	
Forward April-May	...	7	13	

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore	...	5	5	to 5 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	...	5	12	
Do. Gujarat Do. Forward April-May	...	6	5	

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	...	8	5
Forward April-May	...	7	10

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	...	23	8
Forward April-May.	...	24	0

Groundnuts—Tone steady,

Forward Jany-Feby	... 35

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandesh Ready	...	37	0
15 per cent. Mxd. "	...	36	8
25 " " "	...	35	4
50 " " "	...	34	4
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan.	...	32	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	35,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·62	4·62	4 62	4·63
—5	—5	—5	5
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·64	4·64	4·64	4-57
—5	—5	—5	—5
Sep.-Oct			
4-45			

COTTON—The tone of this market is quiet but steady. Prices are about one rupee lower, but a fair business has been done at Colaba, the local Mills being the chief buyers. To-day the Satta market is easier.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	—	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	168	150	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	168	160	...	do
Belati, M G	179	173	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	168	162	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	184	178	...	do
Oomra good staple	190	184	...	do
Akola M G				
Khamgaum do	185	179	...	do
Karanja do				
Broach do	206	...	197	25 Mar.
S.-G. Dharwar do	...	...	195	25 May
Western do	...	...	185	do

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay "	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-9 "
Do. 17 1-2	59-10 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DULCKEN—January 2, the wife of Arthur C Dulcken, of a daughter.
SIMPSON—January 1, at Barisal, Eastern Bengal, the wife of Mr T C Simpson, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—SLATER—January 2, at the Garrison Church of St Peters, Fort William, by the Rev A Saunders Dyer M.A, Andrew Colpoys Wood, 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, youngest son of Rev Andrew Wood, of Great Parton, Lincolnshire, to Mabel, second daughter of the late Duncan McLauchlan Slater, F I A, K J C, of Bombay.

DEATHS.

GREGSON—December 24, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, J P Gregson, Bengal Forest Service, aged 26 years.
GREEN—January 2, at Calcutta, of pneumonia, Aline, the dearly beloved wife of W M Green, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kurseong.
RITZ—January 3, at 25, Camac Street, Franz, the eldest son of M and Mrs A Ritz, aged 28, deeply mourned.
TURNBULL—December 25, at Malincherra, Sylhet Tea Co, James N Turnbull, eldest Planter in Sylhet, age 56 years.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,

Made on Instalment System.

ALICE BUILDING,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 4-5m., 5-13s. Low water, 10-51m., 10-36s.
Bombay Catholic Association, Lecture on the Fine Arts, St. Xavier's High School, 6-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Abergeldie and King Arthur left the docks yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kagoshima Maru left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury should attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock.

POLO.—Ponies will be measured for I. P. A. certificates on, the Monday, the 12th instant, at 7-30 a.m., at the Bombay Stable Co. Rs. 10 must be paid at the time of measurement.

OGDEN'S ALBUMS.—Messrs. Ogden, the well-known cigarette firm, have just issued an album of the photographs enclosed in their cigarette-boxes. The album is nearly bound, Messrs. K. M. Naranjee of Kalbadevi, who are Ogden's agents in Bombay, will present a copy of the album to anyone who brings them five fronts of packets of Ogden's "Tab" cigarettes.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major Delamain and Officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at 7 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co., Bunder Restaurant:—

March	Romain		Gounod
Overture	Sommernachts traum		Suppe
Valse	Mia Carissima		Bucalossi
Selection	Maritana No. 2		Wallace
Polonaise	Fackelzag		Faust
Selection	Three Little Maids		Monckton
Polka	Les Grenouilles		Dilbruck

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THEFT ON A STEAMSHIP.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Abdul Rehman Abdul, a serang on board the s. s. Pemba, with the theft of a quantity of leather valued at Rs. 25 from the steamer on the 25th December last. The accused admitted his guilt, and said that the leather was given to him on Christmas Day by an officer on the s. s. Pemba. He sold the leather to Miraji Arjun, a shoemaker, for Rs. 2. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, and in default, to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment. Miroji Arjun was then charged with receiving stolen property, and convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 in default to undergo 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ADAMJI PEERBHAI CORONATION SCHOLARSHIP.—Mr. Adamji Peerbhai, the Borah philanthropist of Bombay, has contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of establishing an Adamji Peerbhai Coronation Scholarship, to be awarded to the students of the Aligarh College for proficiency in Arabic.—At the Mahomedan Educational Conference held at Delhi on the 4th inst., Mr. Morrison, Principal of the Aligarh College, announced the gift to the assembled Mahomedans, who received the announcement with prolonged cheers. Mr. Morrison said the Adamji Boarding School in Bombay was endowed at a cost of three lakhs by the same gentleman, who had also given six and a half lakhs towards the relief of the sufferers from famine in Kathiawar, and had established rest-houses in Kerbella and Mecca, an Arabic school and a Sanitarium for Borahs in Bombay, and that Government had recognised his liberality by awarding him the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal. Nawab Mohsun-ul-Mulk also eulogized Mr. Adamji's charities.

ROBBING THEIR MASTERS.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Alimahomed Abdulah and Hussanali Essaji, Boris, in the employ of Messrs. Nuzzerali and Camrudin, stationers, with the theft of 144 reams of paper, 3 packs of card-, and 9 boxes of pencils collectively valued at Rs. 141, and Jagjivan Virji, a Hindu, with receiving and disposing of the stolen property.—Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the second accused. It appeared from the evidence that the first two accused were in the habit of taking articles from their masters' shop in Abdul Rehman Street, and selling them to the third. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Velinker, on behalf of the second accused, asked the Magistrate to deal leniently with his client. This was his first offence, and he was the sole support of his parents. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and ordered them to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each, with an alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern: Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	6	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	16	10	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	11	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	49	38	142
Total plague deaths to date	122,177	101,573	
Same date last year	28	19	127

TOTAL MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 844 as against 741 during the previous week. Of the total number 183 died of plague, which showed an increase of 25 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 859 which included 213 deaths from plague.

THE FAMINE.

THE number of persons in receipt of famine relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	921	7352	8273
Central Provinces	3034	3576	6610
Total British Provinces	3955	10928	14883
Native States.			
Rajputana States	—	632	632
Bombay Native States	3	268	271
Total Native States	3	900	903
Grand Total	3958	11828	15786

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	518	4968	5486	
Central Provinces	5553	4847	10380	— 2787
Total British Provinces	6051	9815	15866	+ 3773
Native States.				+ 983
Rajputana States	—	639	639	
Bombay Native States	—	157	157	+ 7
Total Native States	—	96	796	— 114
Grand Total	6051	10611	16362	—107
				+ 876

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

A memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 27th December 1902, says:—There was rain in parts of Sholapur, and Bijapur. The prices of food-grains slightly rose in Sholapur, elsewhere there were no material fluctuations.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 2,787 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	921	518	—	403
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	7,352	4,963	—	2,387
Total	8,273	5,486	—	2,787

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows:—

District.	On Relief works	On Gratuitous Relief.
Sholapur	—403	— 1,183
Poona	—	— 4,155
Bijapur	—	— 57
Thar and Parkar	—	— 19
Ahmedabad	—	+39
Net Total	+403	—2,384

Relief measures were completely closed in Poona and Thar and Parkar.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 15th and 16th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Cooria on Tuesday, the 6th instant, another poor turn out (five only) faced the targets, but some very fair scores were made. Sergt-Major Downing headed the list at 500 yards with 27 and Volunteer Otto at 600 yards also with 27, in each case losing the possible by one point, by getting a centre with the last shot.

The next shoot will be on Tuesday next, the 13th instant. Distances 700 and 800 yards.

The following are the scores:

	Score 500 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	27 a
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	25 b
Sergt-Instr W H Cooper, B V Rifles	24 c
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	21
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vols	9

(a) Handicapped 6 points. (b) Handicapped 4 points. (c) Handicapped 2 points, winner of spoon.

	Score 600 yds.
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vols	27 a
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles	25 b
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	24 c
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	23
Sergt-Instr W H Cooper, B V Rifles	21

(a) Handicapped 4 points, winner of spoon.
b Handicapped 6 points, (c) Handicapped 4 points.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, JANUARY 6.

Tuesday.—The barometer has risen practically everywhere, and the pressure is higher than usual everywhere, more especially in the north-west Frontier Province and the north Punjab, where it is two-tenths of an inch above normal. The feeble depression over Gujarat is still shown, and winds remain easterly over northern India. The weather is still cloudy in places, and light showers of rain have been received at Roorkee, Umballa, Meerut, of Delhi, Indore, Neemuch, Ajmere and Sambhar, and snow at Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Chakrata, and Simla. Over the Peninsula the weather remains unsettled and rainy. Thunder storms have given over one inch of rain at Hanamconda and Solapur, while Nellor has received over two inches. The mean temperature is high over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula but is failing in the Indus valley where Peshawar reported a temperature of only 32·9 degrees last night.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though slightly irregular show a general rise over a large area. Gradients are steep.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Dwarka, fresh at Sholapur and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The day temperature is about normal, but the night temperature is now in large to very large excess over nearly the whole country. The maximum ranged from 91° at Mangalore to 69° at Sirsa and the minimum from 40° at Lahore to 77° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places. Humidity shows a large increase in Central India and Kathiawar and at Aurangabad, Malegaon, Surat, Delhi and Sirsa.

Rain—About an inch has fallen at Sholapur and Nagapatam and light to moderate showers at Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Malegaon, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Weather.—A small area of low pressure lies over Gujarat, Khandesh and at and about Bombay, where weather is still slightly unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy. Local scattered rain appears likely in Central India, the Central Provinces and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

E. A. KENYON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MME. MELBA has had an enthusiastic reception in Lilydale, her father's place near Melbourne, where most of her childhood's days were spent. She was presented with an address of welcome signed by the local municipal authorities on behalf of the inhabitants of the district. The prima donna is to give three special operatic performances in the Princess

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SELECT VARIETY PROGRAMME on which occasion the following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—

Mrs. Dove, Mrs. Baker, Misses Chandler, Kendal, Baker, Stanley, Hewett, Hunter and D. Hunter, Finkelstein, Walker, Corke, Schneider, Messrs. Chas. Pinckney, Geo. Arnold, E. McLennan, Band.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1903.

THE TROUBLE WITH VENEZUELA.

THE circumstances leading up to the present state of affairs in Venezuela are duly set forth in a Parliamentary paper, which reached us by the mail. It serves to illustrate the debate in the Commons, and shows us to what Lord Cranborne referred when he told Mr. Schwann that Government had been less influenced by the bondholders than by the attacks that had been made on the liberty of British subjects. The treatment suffered by British seamen at the hands of the Venezuelans could not be tolerated. The repeated representations of the Government having been ignored they were bound to take action, and, if in the circumstances, the Government had not taken strong action they would have deserved the condemnations which the House would not have been slow to pass upon them. In reviewing these incidents it is only necessary to go back two years to find cause for protest. A number of British subjects on board trading-boats at Patos island while, waiting for the tide, on their way to Port of Spain, were seized by the Venezuelan gunboat Augusto; armed Venezuelans collected the cargoes and the passengers, when not left on the island without food or water, were removed on board the gunboat. In February, two years ago, a Trinidad fisherman, a British subject, was followed ashore by the coast-guard, who beat one of his companions, fired at another, and seized the boat and its contents, leaving the fisherman and his comrades on the island of Patos. Next they seized the British sloop Maria Theresa, set her on fire, and completely destroyed her. The cargo of the sloop Pastor was seized and her crew carried off as prisoners. In January last year the British sloop Indiana was detained and seized on an unsupported charge of smuggling in the river Barima. In May the British vessel "In Time" was destroyed by the Venezuelan gunboat General Crespo without provocation or justification. In a more recent case the British ship Queen was overhauled by the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, towed into Porlamar, stripped of her sails and papers, and finally confiscated on suspicion of having carried a cargo of arms to Venezuela. The crew was put ashore and left destitute. Charges were also made against the Venezuelan Customs of levying improper fees and charges. Bondholder's claims had, of course, also to be considered, for it is of the utmost necessity that money lent to foreign Governments which enables them to trade with us shall be rendered secure by our Government which must protect all its subjects, whether commercial or official, and both alike, since before the law all subjects are equal.

At the time the British Government was at last roused Germany had also a series of grievances which called for reparation. Germany approached the British Government on the subject and suggested joint action, Britain agreed, and it was possibly due to this conjunction that the declaration by the United States that it could not apply the Monroe doctrine in cases of misconduct, came with such remarkable promptitude. Within four days of the preliminary conversation between the representatives of the two powers at Berlin Lord Lansdowne telegraphed to the British Minister to Venezuela, instructing him to represent to the President and Minister for Foreign Affairs that the liberty and property of British subjects had been interfered with in a wholly unwarrantable manner by the Venezuelan Government in a succession of cases. This was to be done in unmistakable terms, and, furthermore, the Minister was desired to intimate that unless his Majesty's Government received explicit assurances that incidents of the nature complained of should not recur, and unless the Government promptly paid to the injured parties full compensation, on satisfactory evidence that such was justly due, his Majesty's Government would "take such steps as may be necessary to obtain the reparation which they are entitled to demand from the Venezuelan Government in these cases as well as for any loss to British subjects caused by the unjustifiable conduct of the Acting Venezuelan Consul at Trinidad and on account of the Railway claims." The Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs is reported to have accepted the note quietly with the remark that they "were used to these communications." Doubtless, the Minister for Foreign Affairs was as much surprised as his neighbours on finding that the note meant very much more than former communications of a like character. Germany's representations were apparently much on the same lines. The replies to both representations were eminently unsatisfactory and Count Metternich, the German Ambassador, suggested the joint naval demonstration. As an alternative to a blockade Admiral Douglas, the Naval Commander-in-chief on the North-American station, suggested seizing all the gunboats of the Republic until British demands had been complied with. However, a final warning was sent to Venezuela, and then we had the first suggestion on the part of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Republic that the matter be "placed on the basis of a mutual agreement." Meanwhile, however, another British sloop was seized, its master and crew being robbed. In these circumstances it was impossible to delay action, and as to association with Germany—how could the British Government refuse without creating greater complications? It would have been far more disagreeable for Venezuela if the two powers had acted independently.

It is objected that by our action we are running the risk of giving offence to the United States under whose protection Venezuela virtually exists. Without acknowledging the Monroe Doctrine, as to whose constituents no two Americans agree, it is impracticable to recognise the right of the States to be consulted. But the States put themselves out of court by voluntarily declaring the Doctrine could not be applied in cases of misconduct. That being so, America has no claim to be considered in the matter at all, and if she is offended, so much the worse for the States. If Germany seizes any territory that is no concern of ours. The States will object. Then the question of European acknowledgment of the precious Doctrine will be settled once and for all. But not at our expense. If British prestige is to be maintained in those waters, the action the Government has taken is the only one calculated to achieve that end. Had not the Venezuelan counted on the application of the pernicious invention of a long departed publicist we should never have had the necessity to apply twice for compensation for the wrongs inflicted on our subjects. The formal declaration of war was necessary so as to bring the operations within the scope of well-known rules of international law. In the debate in Parliament, as is customary, the Opposition sought to throw discredit on the Government. Mr. Balfour was at pains to put the House clearly in possession of the facts and to show how necessary it was to take action without further delay. Pecuniary claims only are to be referred to a tribunal for assessment. The United States did not suggest arbitration. Mr. Balfour explained that British and German interests have been entrusted to the United States Minister in Venezuela, and that official, with admirable energy, protected the lives of our compatriots. It was from Venezuela, through the United States Minister, that the suggestion for arbitration came, and as Mr. Balfour remarked, it was unfortunate for them that the Venezuelan Government should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration before. If the United States claim a protectorate over Venezuela it is remarkable that, as in the case of Cuba, they did not set to work to put an end to the internecine warfare which has made Venezuela bankrupt. It is worth while remembering that within the last seventy years Venezuela has enjoyed the luxury of a hundred and four revolutions. Since that debate took place some attempt at explaining the position and instructions of Germany has been made in the official press, and it is stated that Germany as little thinks of seizing Venezuelan territory as of planting her flag on the mountains of the moon. Venezuelan obstinacy is not easy to understand, seeing that already she has suffered more in the loss of her ships than would have paid the pressing claims of both countries.

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN RUSSIA.

It seems strange that Russia, which is generally regarded as the land of oppression and the knout, should be the country first able to supply the civilised world with a valuable object lesson in the way of temperance reform. And yet there is not the slightest doubt that the Russian Government have done a great deal to solve the great temperance problem. In the land of the Czar the drinking habit is more rampant probably than in any other country in the world, the reason being that up to now the peasants and poorer classes generally have had no opportunity of recreation, and absolutely no chance of obtaining rational amusement. But now every Russian town and every province possesses its temperance committee, the object of which is to create a counter attraction to drink. The members of these committees are mostly State officials, and the sole actuating principle of their campaign is that the lack of good food and of rational amusement are the chief sources of the drink evil. People's Houses have now been established and men are there supplied with food, lodgings, and entertainment. Everything is good and at the same time everything is cheap. We notice that there also the people are being taught to wash themselves, a thing which must be, according to some authorities, rather an usual experience for the Russian peasant. A good dinner which is apparently far and away better than anything that the poorer class of Russians have as yet been used to, costs the equivalent of twopence halfpenny, and the prices of other meals are just as cheap. By way of entertainment theatres are attached to these establishments, and reading rooms and libraries are also provided. The source from which these committees are financed is one of the most interesting matters in connection with this question. We are told that in 1900 M. de Witte handed over for the carrying on of this temperance work a sum of no less than 4,000,000 roubles, and that this money was paid out of the profits of the Spirit Monopoly. The profit of the monopoly in 1897 was 20,375,000 roubles, so that it is hardly likely that the Russian Minister of Finance will be greatly embarrassed by even this generous grant, but it seems an anomaly that the drinkers of Russia should be thus assisting to make themselves sober. It is a matter in which a delicate question of political economy seems to arise, and it is hardly apparent at first sight how the scheme will work out. It seems as though eventually either the Temperance Committees must kill the Spirit Monopoly or the Spirit Monopoly must kill the Temperance Committees. It suggests the old problem—Can any good come out of evil? We wonder what the good souls at home, whose hearts are set upon Temperance Reform, would think of the propriety of the scheme. However, that is by the way. The success that the Temperance Committees of Russia have so far achieved is another evidence of the sagacity and administrative ability of the Russian Minister who has founded them, and they are, at any rate, a real sign that there is in Russia a tendency towards that progress which she has so long demanded.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THROUGHOUT India during the week for which the last reports have come to hand in respect of the season and the crops there was no rain with the exception of a few light showers in Madras and Bengal. Everywhere bright and sunshiny weather has been the rule. In several districts the conditions, unless quickly altered, are likely to have a very deleterious effect upon the growing crops. There is no lack of moisture apparently in Madras, but in Bengal in four or five districts the spring crops require rain. A good many districts of the United Provinces also need moisture for the crops, and in the Punjab only an immediate downfall will place matters on anything like a satisfactory basis. In fact, throughout India the winter showers appear to have failed, and unless they come quickly agriculture generally will be more or less seriously affected. Madras cultivators have not yet concluded their ploughing and sowing operations and the harvests are still being gathered in, the outturn having been very fair. Prospects are good in Bengal where poppy is doing particularly well. As a rule prices seem to have a tendency to fall. Locusts are causing anxiety to agriculturists in the United Provinces, but up to the present no injury has been reported. Frost is responsible for some damage in about a dozen districts, and elsewhere insects are attacking the crops. The prices of food grains have undergone no alteration since the last report was issued. The sugarcane crop in the Punjab has been damaged by frost slightly, and caterpillars have also done some injury to rapeseed and taramira. Wheat is rather dearer, but the prices of other grains remain stationary. The reaping of the crops in the Central Provinces is the prominent feature of the agricultural situation, although probably by the time the next report is issued all the crops will have been gathered in. The weather lately has been abnormally cold, and some damage has been done to the winter crops by frost. Insects are very busy, too, in Raipur, Bilaspur, Chanda, Balaghat, Nagpur, and Hoshangabad. Prices are fluctuating slightly. Prospects are very good in Mysore, and in Coorg conditions seem to be favourable. There has been no change in Rajputana and Central India, and in Kashmir, Jamu, and Nepal matters are also in the same condition as when the last reports were sent out. It only needs a few light showers to make the agricultural situation over the whole of India very satisfactory, but this week's reports seem to show that unless a supply of moisture is received quickly prospects will be by no means so good as has appeared recently.

THE display of fireworks held on the Oval last night in continuation of the celebration of the Coronation in Bombay was a great success, and was witnessed by immense crowds of people.

THE revised tariff of cotton duties for grey goods plain or bordered and also for figured or coloured goods is published in the "Gazette of India."

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 15th November, 1902, amounted to Rs. 2,878, an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 822; total earnings from 1st July to 15th November, 1902, shows Rs. 52,212, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,515.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 15th November, 1902, amounted to Rs. 11,505, an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,560; the total earnings from 1st July to 15th November, 1902, shows Rs. 1,83,875, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 18,517.

DURING the month of November the imports of gold and silver into India amounted to Rs 1,52,89,597 and the exports to Rs. 79,18,348. At the Calcutta Mint Rs. 55,03,710 silver coins and bullion were received and Rs. 46,87,218 were coined and examined, the figures for the Bombay Mint being Rs. 1,51,68,316 and Rs. 1,69,76,578.

THE position in the Austrian Court of the morganatic wife of the heir presumptive, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Princess Sophie von Hohenberg, is now occupying the attention of the Court authorities. The Vienna "Information" states that the title of Princess recently conferred upon .... only complicated matters, as it is found that she is compelled to yield precedence to the bearers of titles senior in point of duration. It is to find a remedy for inconveniences arising from this fact that the experts are now taxing their ingenuity.

THERE was something peculiarly characteristic of the Duke of Connaught about an informal visit which his daughter Princess Margaret paid to the Comedy Theatre recently. A few years ago her father, when visiting His (then Her) Majesty's Theatre, walked about the house during one of the intervals as an ordinary playgoer, and, strange to say, without being recognized. Nothing annoys members of the Royal Family more than excessively demonstrative arrangements made for their reception in some theatres. It is an almost invariable custom to place spirits, liqueurs, cigarettes, and coffee in the retiring-room attached to the Royal box, but very seldom is this form of hospitality taken advantage of.

THE Bishop of Manchester, whose fighting speeches in the House of Lords on the Education Bill have attracted so much attention, was able to handle the gloves with no small skill in the days of his youth. At a meeting in Manchester he was complimented upon his business capacity, whereupon he admitted that it was not the first time he had been told he ought not to have been a parson. "I remember," the Bishop said, "when I was young I had a cousin at Harrow who was in the Sixth and was very conceited about his boxing. At last he got me to put the gloves on, and after I had finished him off he said, "It is a pity you are a parson; you would have done for the ring." Bishop Moorhouse is also keen on cricket, and is often to be seen at Old Trafford applauding the efforts of the Lancashire county eleven.

THE abolition of the barmaid as a Transvaal institution, says a correspondent, will be a noteworthy change in some quarters. "She was one of the institutions of the place—not in Pretoria, where the whisky-and-sodas were mixed exclusively by men, but in Johannesburg, where the barmaid was queen of the place. "And what barmaids they were! Duchesses every one of them, to judge by their fine raiment—better than which never left Regent street—and the blinding masses of jewellery that bedecked their dainty fingers or hung around their snowy throats. Behind their bars they presided like queens; out walking of evenings they received the homage of the men who walked around in their mining kits or sauntered in the frock-coat and tall-hat that bloomed in the gold reef city, though nowhere else. "The barmaid was the most important person outside the 'Chains,' where the millionaires assembled daily to dabble in stocks and shares. She began her daily levee immediately before business hours in the morning, and repeated it several times during the day. She ruled Commissioner-street, and her sway was felt all through the city wherever bars were found. She made the Briton feel that she loved his cause; but, after all, she was a modern Delilah, and fell under suspicion."

THE LABOURERS OF THE STATES.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The British Industrial Commission, promoted by Mr. Alfred Mosely with a view to as close an examination as possible of American industries and American methods, has done its work. The twenty-three pilgrims in search of the golden "How?" have come to New York and have seen and learned. And now they are about to return to the Motherland, bringing with them the lessons which their visit has taught.

I do not wish to anticipate the verdict which they will return, each man to the body of men which sent him, writes Mr. George Lynch; but, if those who interested themselves in the peaceful expedition anticipate that the result would be to depress the Commission with an overwhelming sense of England's ineptitude and of America's pre-eminence, then there will be an agreeable disappointment.

But the labours and the travels of the Commission have not been in vain. They have seen and noted that of which more will be heard in ways advantageous to British workshops.

In England we had been feeling the effects of New World competition in many ways—tobacco and beef trust ways, tube ways bridge-building ways, ocean ways; in every branch of commerce the competition of the United States was being felt.

The facts were well worth ascertaining. So thought Mr. Alfred Mosely as he paced the paths of his old-fashioned fruit and flower garden at Hadley Wood. He had made his money in diamond dealing in Kimberley—had made enough, and had enough to spare for doing something in the world when occasion should offer.

There was a considerable amount of difficulty in deciding as to who would be the best to constitute his commission. He eventually settled on asking twenty-three secretaries of the leading trade unions.

Starting from New York, the Commission visited the locomotive works at Schenectady, the works of the General Electric, the power-house at Niagara; they were the guests of the Industries Federation at Buffalo, saw the iron and steel works at Cleveland, the packing houses in Chicago, the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburg, Cramp's and the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, the Patent Office, and the President at Washington.

It may be thought surprising that the owners of these various works were willing to show them to this body of inquisitive strangers, yet in only one instance was permission refused to inspect a factory.

If a similar body of Americans went on a like quest through Great Britain or the Continent, I don't think everything would be thrown open to them as has been done here. It speaks volumes for the supreme confidence of the Americans themselves that they took the attitude expressed by one of them to me in the words, "See all you like and welcome, and beat us if you can."

Each delegate had been supplied by Mr. Mosely with a list of questions to be answered which form an excellent guide for their investigations. Here I would like to pay a tribute to the great diligence and industry of the delegates. They have compiled voluminous note-books, and so much were these in evidence that at one factory—the Carnegie Steel Works, I think it was—those who were conducting them around "kicked" and the note-books had to be shut up.

The questions the delegates had to study were divided into (a) Early training of the workers; (b) relations between employers and employed; (c) general condition of workers outside the factory; (d) general questions, which relate principally to the working of the Civic Federation of the United States and the desirability of establishing such an organization in England.

Many of the questions were beset with difficulty, while the answers to others stand out with obvious clearness, and a month in the country might give the answer as well as a year. For instance, take this one:—

"Is the American working man more sober than the British?" No one who carefully observes the day-long life of the American working man can have any doubt that he drinks less than the British. In a number of the factories visited by the delegates in the course of their circular tour, beer and spirits were absolutely forbidden up to the conclusion of working hours. Where that rule is not put in force, men very seldom drink beer at their midday meal. Coffee is the usual beverage. In every room of every factory an unlimited supply of water, usually iced, is always supplied. In some few factories smoking is also forbidden, even in the dinner-hour but this is more exceptional. A stir was made in the papers some time ago about these restrictions on the liberty of the free-born American citizen, but the employers who enforced them were able to show an unanswerable argument for their continuance by the record of results.

Then I have spoken to numbers of employers on the subject of men being late at work on Monday mornings, as is so much the case in some English towns; and no later than to-day I was speaking to two men who are large building contractors in New York, asking them how the men turned up after the recent celebration of Thanksgiving Day. The regulations are everywhere the same—a strict record is kept, wages are docked for being late, but that does not mean that they are allowed to make a practice of coming late. This is not tolerated. A repetition of these offences and they are dismissed.

When we come to look at statistics, we find that what has been impressed and borne in on us so forcibly by careful observation, is borne out by figures. The British worker drinks just twice as much as the American. Per head of the population the consumption per year is as follows:

	United Kingdom. English gallons.	United States. English gallons.
Beer	30·60	12·60
Spirits	1·00	·93
Wine	·32	·28
Absolute alcohol	2·08	1·00

I have taken the alcoholic strength of wine at 15 for both countries, and the strength of beer at 4 for the United States and 5 for the United Kingdom. Represented in money, we spend annually £66,000,000 more on drink than the United States—£58,5 0,000 more on beer alone!

"I guess you put a brake on your progress with your beer," was a remark I heard the other day. Several large employers I spoke to were emphatic in their opinion that beer was bad to work on. They think that it is heavy, and acts as a sedative, dulls rather than stimulates. One would think that to the bracing air of this country it would even be more suitable than in England.

One often speculates if a sedative would not be of advantage to some of the feverish workers, especially in this "city of unrest."

This is only one of many subjects of live and almost dramatic interest that are opened up for study by this commission. Here is another point:—

"Is it true that the average life of the American workman is shorter than that of the English?"

When watching the feverish energy of the strenuous life here, it occurs to one that it would not be surprising if the answer were to be in the affirmative, and, if so, see what it would mean. Such a penalty for their pace would be dear payment to make for progress! To arrive at accurate facts on a subject of this kind is as difficult and complicated as it is intensely interesting.

THE nutritive properties of the oyster have not been sufficiently recognized. It has been stated on the highest medical authority, that sixteen dozen of oysters eaten daily are sufficient to supersede all other foods, and will make a man healthy and wise, if not wealthy! The prehistoric man lived on oysters, and our progenitors more remote still, the monkeys, go in for oysters whenever they have the chance. A curious instance of poisoning through eating oysters occurred in 1784 on board the ship of the Swedish King, Gustavus III., when lying in the harbour of Toulouse. A number of oysters attached to the copper-clad keel of the vessel had become so impregnated with verdigris that the sailors who freely partook of them died shortly after. The strange point about the affair was that the oysters themselves had not suffered in any way from the poison, but were found alive and kicking on opening the shell.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VENEZUELA.

FIFTEEN SAILING VESSELS SEIZED.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

There is a financial panic at Caracas. Owing to the penury of the Treasury the Bank of Venezuela has closed its doors.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The German Seizures at Puerto Cabello number fifteen large sailing vessels.

RUSSIA AND THE SUGAR TRADE.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the Russian Sugar Regime is tantamount to a Bounty System, justifying a countervailing duty.

NEW GOVERNOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Admiral Bedford has been appointed Governor of Western Australia.

THE MISSION TO PERSIA.

THE SHAH'S GARTER.

Viscount Downe has been appointed head of the mission which is taking to the Shah of Persia the Insignia of the Order of the Garter, which was conferred on him during his visit to London.

CRICKET.

STUMPS TO BE WIDENED.

The Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club have approved the proposal to widen the wicket by one inch. They have decided to ascertain the views of all the counties and of Australian and Philadelphian authorities before submitting the proposal to a general meeting of the Club.

GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The German Navy estimates show a net increase of eight million marks and the Army estimates a decrease of five million marks.

KING OF SAXONY ILL.

The King of Saxony, who only acceded to the throne last June, is critically ill.

MARRIAGE OF MR. BRODRICK.

Mr. St. John Brodrick married to-day Miss Madeleine Stanley, daughter of Lady Jeune. Mr. Balfour was best man. The wedding was a great social function. Presents were received from all Royalties and the Nobility.

THE NEWMARKET VICTORY.

LIBERALS JUBILANT.

The Liberals throughout the Kingdom are jubilant over the Newmarket victory. They regard it in conjunction with the results of the six latest by-elections as an incontestable demonstration of the growing unpopularity of the Government.

NEW VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

Sir Thomas Sutherland has been appointed Vice-President of the Suez Canal Company, in succession to Sir John Stokes, deceased.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent wires on the 5th instant:—

At the sittings of the Irish Land Conference a scheme was agreed upon, based upon the substitution of an occupying proprietary for the existing system of dual ownership.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

A NEW SCHEME.

The "St. James's Gazette" states an influentially supported company is being formed to provide a proper system of distributing Indian and Colonial produce in Great Britain. India and the principal colonies will be represented on the directorate.

TEA SALES.

At to-day's auctions 31,387 packages of tea passed the hammer.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are arranging for a members' dinner in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 12th February, in honor of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Chamber. The Viceroy has accepted the invitation to dine with the members on that evening.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was formed early in 1853 in succession to the old Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, which commenced its existence in 1834, but was dissolved shortly before the formation of the present Chamber.

THE Hon. Senator Fulford, a member of the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament, who is on a tour round the world, left Bombay for Calcutta yesterday afternoon from the Victoria Terminus by the Jubulpore Mail.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

A DOWNPOUR OF RAIN.

SORE THROATS AND COLDS PREVALENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, JANUARY 6.

Heavy rain fell here during last night. There was a smart shower about ten o'clock, and in the middle of the night there was a considerable downpour. The effect has not been unpleasant, as the rain has somewhat laid the terrible dust which has given nearly everybody sore throats as well as contributing to the ruin of fine clothes. The most prevalent complaints in the camp are of throats and colds.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The time table of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay's special train from Delhi shows that he will leave Delhi on the 12th inst. at 5-30 p. m., and will arrive in Bombay at 9 o'clock on the 14th. His Excellency the Governor will be accompanied by her Excellency Lady Northcote; Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. C. H. Hill, I. C. S., Private Secretary; Colonel A. E. J. Croely, R. A. M. C., Surgeon; Captain the Hon. C. F. Greville, A. D. C.; Captain M. D. Wood, A. D. C.; Captain J. A. S. Balmain, Extra A. D. C.; Captain G. N. Cartwright, Extra A. D. C.; and Resaldar Shaik Abdul Hamid, Native A. D. C.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FINALS.

The final in the Football Tournament took place this afternoon between the Royal Irish Rifles and the 2nd Gordon Highlanders. There was a great crowd of spectators. The game was fast and exciting. At the start the Irish Rifles attacked, and after about eight minutes' play, Carlton at back sent in a fine long shot, which Edmundson, the centre forward, headed through, scoring the goal. The Rifles pressed nearly throughout the rest of the half, but at the interval the score was unaltered. In the second half the Gordons early took up the attack and Perrie very quickly equalised by scoring a fine goal. The interest and excitement thereafter increased. Both teams tried hard to score, but the Gordons had the best of the game, and when the Rifles had the whistle blew, the score was still one all. Extra time was played, but without affecting the result of a hard game ending in a draw of one goal each.

CRICKET.

The cricket match between the Authentics and the Gentlemen of India was resumed to-day shortly before one o'clock. Chinnery and Hornby, the overnight not outs, were early parted, Chinnery hitting his wicket when the total was at fourteen. Hornby and Hollins made a stand, but the others did nothing brilliant. The side were all out for a total of only seventeen more than the Gentlemen of India had compiled.

In their second innings the latter had made 52 for four wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. The cricket has been of the tamest, and there is a marked absence of any real interest in the match. Scores:—

GENTLEMEN OF INDIA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Goldie, b Powys-Keck	37	st Hornby, b Williams	6
Cheetham, c Hollins, b Williams	11	b Powys-Keck	3
Hignell, b Simpson-Hayward	18	st Headlam, b Powys-Keck	0
Bosworth-Smith, b Simpson-Hayward	2	not cut	7
Marsham, c Arkham, b Simpson-Hayward	7	not out	26
French, c Hornby, b Williams	11	b Williams	1
Guise, c Williams	0		
Troup, retired hurt	5		
Studd, b Powys-Keck	11	to bat	
Foulkes, b Williams	0		
Hoare, not out	3		
Extras	13	Extras	9
Total	118	Total for four wkts	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Williams	14 5	38	2	5
Powys-Keck	14 5	30	5	2
Simpson-Hayward	5	18	0	2
Hornby	6	19	0	0

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

1st Innings.

Chinnery, b-w, b Hoare	9
Hornby, b Guise	54
Hollins, c Guise	22
Williams, b Studd	0
Raphael, run out	10
Key, st French, b Hoare	17
Simpson-Hayward, b Hoare	7
Tomkinson, c Goldie, b Hoare	12
Ridley, c and b Hoare	0
Headlam, b w, b Guise	1
Powys-Keck, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	135

BOWLING ANALSIS,

GENTLEMEN OF INDIA.

	O	M	R	W
Hoare	25'1	1	51	5
Foulkes	6	0	22	0
Cheetham	5	0	26	1
Guise	12·3	1	26	3
Goldie	1	0	2	0

THE WEATHER AT POONA.

POONA, JANUARY 6.

Heavy rain fell this evening, with thunder and lightning. For the last two days it was rather warm and cloudy.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PEOPLES' FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Harvey had received a telegram from H. E. the Governor on the 1st instant, which together with Mr. Harvey's reply, I reproduce below:—

TELEGRAM.

"I wish all success to Peoples' Fete to-day, and greatly regret my unavoidable absence from Bombay on the occasion of these celebrations."

REPLY.

"We are very grateful for your Excellency's kind message. The Fete has been a great success."

The above should have been published earlier, but it is better late than never.—Yours, &c.,

M. C. MURZBAN.

Bombay, January 6.

The statement that tobacco prevents disease seems to be true to a certain extent. Tassinarri, in Italy, has proved by elaborate experiments that tobacco kills microbes, and he strongly recommends smoking as a protection against cholera. Visalli, during the influenza epidemic of 1889, noticed that workers in tobacco factories almost entirely escaped. The same thing was remarked in Genoa and in Rome. Tobacco smoking has also been recommended by some doctors in the treatment of consumption.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF SENOR SAGASTA.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The Spanish ex-Premier Senor Sagasta is dead.

Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, a Spanish statesman, was born at Torrecilla de Cameros, July 21, 1827. He studied in the school of Engineers in Madrid, practiced his profession at Valladolid and Zamora, and was elected by the latter town to the Constituent Cortes of 1854. He took part in the insurrection of 1856, and was obliged to seek refuge in France. On the amnesty being proclaimed, he returned to Spain and became a professor in the school of Engineers in Madrid. He was also the Editor of "La Iberia," the principal organ of the Progressist party. After the unsuccessful insurrection of June, 1866, he was again under the necessity of seeking an asylum in France—and he did not return to Spain until after the fall of Queen Isabella II. Appointed Minister of the Interior in the first Cabinet formed by General Prim, he gradually adopted more and more the views of that statesman and of the Conservative party, and completely broke off his relations with his old friend Zorilla. He was consequently exposed to bitter attacks from the Republican minority in the Cortes. Appointed Minister of State in January 1870, he ordered several towns, including Barcelona, to be placed in a state of siege, declared himself in favour of the Monarchy and proposed, on December 17, 1870, the dissolution of the Chamber, after the King had taken the oath. He continued to be Minister of State and Minister of the Interior in the first Cabinet of King Amadeus, and during that Monarch's brief reign he took part in several ministerial combinations, either as a Member or as President of the Council. Under the Presidency of Marshal Serrano in 1874, he was Minister for Foreign Affairs (January 4), Minister of the Interior (May 13), and President of the Council (August 4). After the coup d'etat re-establishing the monarchy, he withdrew for a time from public life. In June, 1875, he gave in his adherence to the cause of Alfonzo XII and endeavoured to form a Liberal Constitutional party. Subsequently he joined the Opposition, and attacked the administrations formed by Martinez Campos and Canovas 1877-79. When a new Liberal party was formed in 1880, Senor Sagasta gave in his adhesion to it. The Conservative Cabinet of Senor Canovas del Castillo was overthrown early in the year 1881, and a coalition between Senor Sagasta and General Martinez Campos came into power. Sagasta's Ministry remained in office till October 1883, when it was superseded by a cabinet formed from the Dynastic Left. This, however, was short lived, and was followed by a return of the Conservatives to power. On the death of Alfonzo XII, November 23, 1885, Senor Sagasta, at the request of the Queen Regent, again became the head of the government; but, in consequence of a crisis, he reformed the Cabinet in 1888, and gave to his policy a more markedly democratic character. Among the acts of his ministry may be mentioned the passing of the Anglo-Spanish commercial treaty. After fresh ministerial crises, Senor Sagasta was again commissioned to form a new ministry in January, 1890, but in the July following, after violent scenes in the Chamber, he was obliged to retire, and was replaced by Canovas del Castillo whose Cabinet remained in power till the elections of March, 1893, when Sagasta returned to office as President of the Council and Foreign Minister. He relinquished the latter post, however, on the assembling of the Cortes, in order to devote himself entirely to a general supervision of affairs, (5th April, 1893). A Cabinet crisis occurred on March 8, 1894, the ministry resigned, and Senor Sagasta was again requested to form a Cabinet, which came into power, met with constant opposition and resigned office on October 31. A new ministry was formed a few days afterwards, and Senor Sagasta again became Premier, five of his former ministers resuming office under him.

THE MEMSAHIB'S GO-DOWN.

Have you ever watched a memsahib in her go-down? My wife has a go-down. She is always telling me what a worry it is to her, but it is wonderful what a lot of time she can spend over her "Stores"; I am sure there is nothing she likes better than to have a good fuss over every mortal thing in it.

At regular intervals she gets up condiments, etc., from Bombay, and daily gives out small quantities to the cook. Every morning he comes humbly with his large plate, and goes away with the edge decorated with little heaps of salt, sugar, currants, raisins, rice, spices, etc. The leading idea fondly cherished in the memsahib's mind is that in this way expenses are kept down. Well, let her think so, it does little harm, especially as looking after the go-down is a great an serious amusement to her. On the upper shelves is piled up all the crockery not in use The lamps must have a place in the go-down, as well as numberless other things that may or not be wanted one day. Everything is neatly arranged on the shelves in its own place. Seven times a week their positions are altered. I found her this morning surrounded by all the servants, some on step ladders, some on chairs, and others standing about gaping. I asked what work was in progress, she said "arranging my go-down." I mentioned I thought she had done that yesterday. She said, "Yes I did, but the green tea service didn't look nice next to the blue dinner service, every body knows that green and blue do not go well together,"—though I believe these colours have been fashionable, this misguided year in Europe. I suggested that now the blue dinner service was rather mixed up with the lamps, but soon wished I had not spoken, for I was informed that the only way out of the difficulty was to have more shelves put up. "And next time you go to Bombay, Hubby dear, I want some hooks to hang my cups on. In England, you know, the cups are always hung on hooks on the dresser." In vain I tried to explain that she was not in England and that she hadn't a dresser, but she didn't see that that had anything to do with it.

When the new shelves are up and the hooks put in, there will be another game of general post. I suggested the other night that I thought the "Go-down" game was as absorbing as Ping Pong. But this was not regarded as a seemly or considerate joke. In fact, she would like to know where I would be if she didn't look after my go-down. for me, and "I haven't worked it out, but I am sure I have saved you at least a hundred rupees in the last year, and Hubby dear, I saw a very pretty hat at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's when I was in Bombay the other day, my black one is looking so shabby and the Jones's are giving a badminton afternoon next week." So the imaginary savings go to buy a by-no-means imaginary hat.

HUSBAND.

SIR JAMSETJEE AT DELHI.

The correspondent of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," writing from the Press Camp at Delhi on the 3rd instant, makes the following statement which we give for what it is worth:—"I hear that Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart, and Lady Jamsetji were prevented from entering the Industrial Art Exhibition. All the native guests at Delhi take this as an insult offered to themselves, and sympathise with Sir Jamsetji. The Baronet started from Delhi on his way back to Bombay yesterday. An invidious distinction is made between Europeans and natives here. Several Parsee and Mahomedan gentlemen were insulted at some of the different functions held here; and I hear that on Monday last two leading Parsee gentlemen were given pushes. A popular Viceroy like Lord Curzon is anxious for the comfort and convenience of his native guests, and it is to be regretted that others there are who make invidious distinctions as regards the native guests. I hear also that last night during the fireworks display a Native Rajah was insulted."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

THE 'VARSITY MATCH.

ANGLING NOTES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The beating of West Bromwich Albion at Goodison Park was achieved before the Albion side was reduced in number by the disablement of a player. The Albion forwards played a good dashing game well after the interval, and gave all who saw them a good demonstration of the tactics by which they have succeeded in so many matches this season, but they did not "last" so well as Everton, and this was the chief cause of their failing. The Albion have still a lead in the League table, and a total of twenty-four points for sixteen matches. Seven of these matches have been played at the Hawthorns and nine away from home. Only Liverpool has beaten the Albion on the West Bromwich ground, and Notts County share with Everton the distinction of having beaten them "away." Upon the Albion's ability to win a good proportion of their remaining "away" matches their chance of championship distinction most depends. These "away" matches are with Blackburn Rovers, Derby County, Grimsby, Liverpool, Newcastle United, Notts Forest, Sheffield Wednesday, and Stoke. The Albion have not yet met the team which is now next to them on the list and one whose chances of distinction at the end of the completion are considered to be excellent. Next season, there is good reason to expect the Manchester City team will retun to the First Division of the League. They have won more matches and scored more goals than any of their rivals this season, and their businesslike way of routing the sometimes brilliant Blackpool eleven was in every way encouraging. Concerning the visit of the Batley team to the ground of the Broughton Rangers it is claimed that the result, a win for the home side, is another instance of the old-fashioned Yorkshire system being beaten by the modern style of open play and clever passing. At the beginning of the game the Batley forwards almost smothered their opponents, and halftime found Batley leading. It was in the later stages that the skill of the Broughton Rangers was made manifest. The players Wilson and Hogg showed excellent combination; on the other side there was only one back who displayed anything like class form. Although Batley had the advantage forward, they were scarcely entitled on the play to the narrowness of the margin by which they were beaten. The Rangers and Halifax promise to create the chief interest in the competition this year, and their meeting during the Christmas holidays will be one of the most attractive Northern Union matches at that season. Swinton did not show particularly good form against Leigh. Many good openings were allowed to pass in the first half of the game, and it was only in the last quarter of an hour that the players bestirred themselves with any spirit. Salford played weakly against Oldham, and although they had only fourteen men against them they did nothing after the change over.

A 'Varsity match is never lost until it is won. Saturday's match was nearly won after it seemed lost, and the last twenty minutes of the game, which was literally fought to a finish, should live in football story. In the thirty games that have been played since 1873 only one can fairly claim to be ranked with the latest of the long series—the match of 1900. That historic match had certainly a more dramatic finish. Cambridge led by a goal 1 try well into the second half; Oxford eventually scored twice after brilliant passing and won in the last minute by 2 goals to 1 goal 1 try. On Saturday the first half was quite even, and neither side could claim any advantage. Both had attacked in turn, and Oxford had scored a somewhat lucky try, the result of one of the many long loose rushes made by the Dark Blues and of fumbling by the Cambridge backs. The concluding half was young when Oxford scored their second try, from which Wordsworth kicked a goal. It was the result of a temporary superiority in the tight which enabled the Oxford backs to display their combination to advantage. All seemed over, though there was over half an hour to "go." It was at this point, however, that the game took a dramatic turn in favour of Cambridge. The Light Blue forwards, who had hitherto scarcely been together, though playing brilliant football individually, packed in most solid fashion. Beaten in the tight by a pack playing as one man, and wheeling and heeling alternately as suited their purpose, Oxford were quite outplayed during the concluding stages, and though once or twice the Dark Blues broke away in dangerous fashion this was due to mistakes by the Cambridge three-quarters who made some wild passes and showed their old failing—bad fielding. The excitement was tense during this long period of pressure. The first Cambridge try was some time in coming, and after many openings had been missed, partly through over-eagerness, partly through the wings being much too fast for the centres, Walkey at last scored far out. The try should have been saved, and was due to weak tackling, the fault that has marred the play of the Oxford three-quarters all through the season. The second try from which Spicer kicked the equalising goal was due to the same fault, for the defence was not drawn when Walkey scored. This was twelve minutes from the close, and there was plenty of time, therefore, for Cambridge to win. Twice during this period Oxford broke away, and once they were so dangerous that a wild pass forward by Raphael alone saved Cambridge. But, these breaks-away excepted, the pressure was maintained, and the winning point by Cambridge was always coming, but never came. A little more coolness in giving and taking passes at the supreme moment would have ensured the victory of Cambridge—a result which would have been the fitting reward of the pluck, endurance, and skill with which the pack redeemed the fortunes of the day.

The general impression left by the match is that Cambridge would win if the teams met again. They have not played together before as a side, and the trials were for this reason misleading. On play they were the superior fifteen. Their forwards, on Saturday's form, would always beat the Oxford eight, and their backs with a little practice together would soon develop sufficient accuracy in combination to be very dangerous. It was this lack of understanding, of exact knowledge of each other's play, which deprived the Light Blues of victory. When one adds that the Cambridge third line had never played together before, whereas the Oxford backs have been thesame in two matches and the third line in five games, little room is left for doubt as to the accuracy of the impression left by Saturday's memorable match. The Dark Blues left St. Pancras last night by the 9.15 train for Edinburgh. They play the Edinburgh Academicals to-morrow, Edinburgh University on Thursday, and Edinburgh Wanderers on Saturday. It is probable that Oxford will not be at their full strength v. the Wanderers, as some members of the team may be selected by the R.F.U. Committee to-day for the North v. South match at Blackheath on Saturday. J. E. Raphael, the Dark Blue three-quarter, had a nasty kick on his hip in the 'Varsity match, causing lameness during the second half of the game. The South team for the international trial match will be selected to-day and the selection committee will find themselves cramped in the matter of choice by several "crockings." A. O. Jones, who was a probable, has broken his collarbone; Miles, of Leicester, another probable, is lame; and Daniell, a certain and probable captain, is still suffering from the results of his accident at Soccer. He may, however, be ready by next Saturday. In the match between Blackheath and Cardiff, at Backheath on Saturday Nicholls, the famous international centre three-quarter, had his collarbone broken. It is highly improbable that Nicholls will be able to take part in the first international match against England, and the Welsh team must be condoled with on losing the best three-quarter back in the four countries.

The East Midlands were so poorly represented at Richmond that a victory for Surrey was a foregone conclusion from the kick-off. Even if the side announced to appear, had played, the match could have had only one end, but the "crying off," the better than a scratch side, and Surrey were never extended. Though quite outplayed, the Midlanders played a very plucky game. Their defence, especially their tackling, was much better than the score of four goals four tries would indicate. The ball was only once in the Surrey twenty-five. For the rest of the game Surrey were attacking. The match, such as it was, enhanced the reputations of at least three players. Of these the most prominent was Crowther, the Lennox forward, whose footwork was superb. He dribbles at a great pace, and keeps command over the ball. As he also played finely against the Midlands his claim to higher honours is considerable. Bourdas and McIvor carried off the honours behind. Both are powerful and fearless runners, and once going are always dangerous. Surrey's victory has improved their chances of heading the South Eastern group. Kent may, however, prove their match. It will be a great game, and is certain to be very stiffly contested. East Midlands have now had their line crossed thirteen times in two games in town, and have scored one try. Their point record of three to fifty-three in these two matches with metropolitan counties is in strange contrast to Surrey's fifty-nine to five in their last two games with "Midlands" fifteens. The Fettesian-Lorettonians, who will shortly be playing their usual two matches in town with Richmond and Blackheath, promise to be exceptionally strong this season. Their backs will include McLeod, a Fettes boy, who, on his present form, has a great future before him; McNiel (Cambridge), Nun (Cheshire), Lyle (Oxford), Horsley (Cambridge), and Gillespie (Canadians). It is forward, however, that the famous combination will be exceptionally strong. The following players are available: J. R. C. Greenlees, J. V. Bedell-Sivright, D. R. Bedell-Sivright, J. Ross, W. P. Scott, L. West (Edinburgh University's best forward), Wordsworth, Carson, J. Casement, Osborne (Oxford), and Waters (Cambridge). Of these five played for Scotland last season. The tour is this year confined to two matches, the old-established fixture with Manchester having been abandoned.

Many of the lakes, broads, and ponds visited by pike-anglers have been coated with ice, and the sport of pike-fishing consequently has been at a stand-still, while here and there angling has been stopped as a result of the rivers being frozen over. The lower and more streamy reaches of the Thames have remained open, and as all rivers prior to the frost had been flushed by heavy rains, they are now in good condition for all-round angling. Pike, perch, and chub promise to feed well, and there may be now a chance for the roach fishermen, especially if the wind comes from a favourable quarter. While frosty weather tends to impart a keener edge to the appetites of the three first-named fish, it seems to have a contrary effect on the feeding habits of the roach; and during the past week this fact has been once more brought home to those who, in the river fringed with ice and in cold winds, have essayed the capture of rutilus. Sudden frost invariably puts the roach off feed, and for a time they seem lazy and torpid after the manner of carp and tench in the cold months. Should the frost continue, however, the roach resume their normal condition, and when the proper swims are selected these fish frequently furnish excellent sport. At this period of the year roach are fat, plump, and game until the very last. The fish are in the pink of condition. They are now to be found in sheltered pieces of water, particularly in deep holes overhung by withy bushes and other "bougs." A deep hole in a bend in the river is another favourite haunt. One of the best baits for roach in the winter months, providing the river fished is fairly streamy, is breadcrust. When the Thames is in good colour for roach-fishing, many of the professionals use no other bait, although gentles, paste, worms, and cheese are baits which also appeal to the taste of the roach. Deprived of most of their cover among the weeds, the pike now seek deep, still holes, haunt eddies under overhanging banks, or have their lair in the vicinity of bushes and old tree stumps. Where the banks are not well wooded, the pike will often lie at the edge of the dead sedges round about old camp-sheathing or where a quiet pool is formed by the stream running off at a point. In such places as these the introduction of a lively dace or roach, or a well spun artificial bait often results in "tight lines," while the paternoster method of fishing is also generally very satisfactory when pike are on the feed. The beauty of this latter tackle is that the angler can investigate every likely nook and corner with it. Perch are in season in July and August—they are early spawners—but they bite best in the winter months, especially during frosty weather. Like the pike, they resort to deep, quiet holes and bough "pockets," and are often to be met with there in schools. Live minnows and gudgeon cannot be excellent as perch baits. In fact, wherever the black-striped fish swim, a fat minnow is a tit-bit with them.

Abel has had so long and so varied an experience of first-class cricket that his views on any suggested reform affecting the game of which he is so brilliant an exponent must of necessity carry weight. "Bobby" has been ill for some little time, his malady being the result of a chill; but he is now, we are glad to say, on the high road to recovery. He has cheerfully given to a Press representative his opinion on the county captains' proposal to widen the wickets by an inch. He is utterly opposed to the suggested change. In the first place he put forward the objection that widened wickets would in a wet season have a disastrous effect on the county clubs' exchequers. On a bowlers' wicket matches would, he thinks, rarely last much longer than a day. "Can you," asked the interviewer, "suggest any remedy for the inequality between bat and ball, and the present tendency for games to be left drawn?" "I don't know," he replied, "that finished games are essential in the eyes of the lover of cricket. Good bowling and fielding generally secure a finish. The Australians usually managed to win, and Yorkshire won games which other sides would have drawn. If the catches offered were accepted we should see fewer unfinished matches. There should be catching practices. Missed chances are mainly responsible for the heavy scoring and the number of draws. Really good bowling, if backed up by sure fielding, particularly safe catching, will always get a side out. I hardly ever saw a man make a hundred without being badly missed. The batsman has not so much the upper hand of the bowler as is supposed, though no doubt there are more good batsmen than really good bowlers. Taking one season with another, the balance between bat and ball is pretty equal. "If I were asked for a practical reform," continued the famous Surrey batsman, "I would suggest that every bat used should be put through the gauge. Most bats are above the legal limit of 4 1-4 in. An eighth of an inch makes a lot of difference. Most bats that have been much played with get beyond the legal size. If the size of the wicket is to be changed at all it should be made a trifle higher. This alteration could be made without involving the manufacturers of cricket appliances in the loss which the widening of stumps would entail. But I maintain that the game is all right as it is. I see no necessity for any change." Abel went on to suggest that if play started earlier than has been the custom, there would be a much better chance of finishing games. There was no reason why matches should not start at eleven o'clock on the second day or even on the first in many matches. The lunch and tea intervals gave two good rests. The main thing, however, was the passing of the gauge by all bats before every match, and an improvement in catching.

An interesting literary experiment is to be tried in Paris. A new journal, after the size and manner of the "Saturday Review," is to make its appearance in the latter part of January under the title of the "Weekly Critical Review." The leading article and the "weekly story" will be in French; the rest will be in English. M. Bles, the editor, has gathered about him a brilliant company of contributors. Among those whose names will adorn the first numbers are Georges Ohnet, Francois Coppee, Jules Verne, Rodin, De Plowitz, J. F. Runcimann, Jules Claretie (director of the Comedie Francaise), Paul Bourget, Alfred Capus (author of La "Chatelaine"), Jules Lefebvre (the painter), Paul Deschanel (late President of the Chamber, and Sully Prudhomme. There can be no question as to the literary success of such a journal; it now remains to be seen whether the other difficulties can be successfully overcome. One must hope that they will be, as there is distinctly room in Paris for such a venture.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE FIREWORKS IN THE OVAL.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

THE display of fireworks in the Oval last night, provided by the Coronation Celebrations Committee in Bombay, fully justified all the anticipations which had been formed regarding its uniqueness and splendour. The reputation of Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co., whose displays at the Crystal Palace, London, are second to none in England or elsewhere, was fully upheld. There is magic in fireworks to the minds of English as well as native crowds, and people will put themselves to any amount of inconvenience and trouble in order to witness their wonders. But the pyrotechnic treat, provided by Messrs Brock and Co., was known to be of a high order of merit and well worth seeing. At any rate this seemed to be the general opinion among all classes, for the thorough fares in the neighbourhood of the Oval, in front of the buildings extending from the new structures facing the Esplanade Bandstand to the General Post Office on the one hand, and the Church Gate Railway Station on the other, were densely packed by many thousands of spectators of all classes.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The police arrangements, though apparently very strict, were unavoidably so in order to ensure public safety. The whole of the Oval and the Cooperage ground were reserved for police purposes. The Queen's Road, between Wodehouse Road and Church Gate Street, as well as the Cooperage Road were closed to traffic going north at 7-30 p. m., and to traffic going south at 8-30 p.m. Seats had been provided for those of the public holding tickets of admission to an enclosure opposite the University Tower; and they were directed to enter from Queen's Road before 8-30 p.m. Mayo Road was closed to traffic going north from 7-30 p.m.; while from that hour, the following roads were closed to traffic of all kinds:—Hope Street, Fuller Road, University Road, Eldon Road, and Church Gate Street going west. No carriages were allowed to stand either on Queen's Road, between Church Gate Street and the Bandstand, or on the Mayo Road; and all carriages, whether empty of full, were parked round the Bandstand and Cooperage. There was an unmistakeable grumble at members of the well-to-do classes not being allowed to view the fireworks while seated in their carriages; but the police authorities were responsible for the safety of the general public; and the inconvenience felt was unavoidable under the circumstances.

THE CROWD OF SPECTATORS.

From an early hour in the evening the bulk of Bombay's inhabitants were astir, and taking their way in the direction of the Clock Tower from about 7 o'clock. The carriages of the better classes of the people soon followed their example, for according to the order of the police authorities, all those holding tickets of admission to the enclosure were expected to be in their places by 8-30 p. m. Besides the thousands who took possession of the footpaths, of the roads, and all available space where they could pack themselves, and besides the several hundreds who were accommodated in the enclosure on payment, there were many thousands of the better classes who filled the windows and corridors of the General Post Office, the Public Works Offices, the High Court, the National Bank, the University Library and Tower, the University Gardens, Watson's Esplanade Hotel, the Secretariat, the Elphinstone College, and of the range of new buildings facing the Bandstand. The foot-paths and the open spaces in the neighbourhood of the Bandstand, extending as far as the Wodehouse Bridge, were packed by a dense mass of people. Thus from the Wodehouse Bridge as far as Church Gate Railway Station, there was to be seen a moving, surging mass of humanity, all of them anxious to obtain a "coign of vantage" to see the fire-works.

THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

At 10 o'clock, the time appointed for the display, there was a royal salute of twenty-one aerial maroons exploding at an immense height with a loud report and announcing the commencement of the display. This was followed by a grand illumination of the surrounding scene by large Crystal Palace lights, which produced the most beautiful effects and changed colour several times. Next we had four devices—fiery pegions speeding several times backwards and forwards, and producing much amusement by the fantastic gyrations which accompanied their flight and their strange weird notes. The next item on the programme which attracted much attention was that of three large mines of fiery saucissons, which produced an aerial riot of writhing snakes. The Radiant Diamond, a beautiful combination, consisting of a revolving central sun with polychromatic changes, surrounded by four double rotating satellites of prismatic light, the whole framed in a setting of gold, with a fringe of fire radiating to a considerable distance, was an item which was viewed with much amazement by the masses of the people. The next item to claim attention was a salvo of eight huge shells, fired singly in rapid succession, emitting stars representing bouquet of lilac and laburnum, snowdrops and harebells, golden plumes, glittering firedies, fiery snakes, etc. Next we had the Star of India, consisting of a five pointed star in lines of brilliant fire, having a periphery of golden fringe, and terminating in a "feu de joie." The next item which did not fail to charm the multitude was a salvo of eight huge shells, fired singly in rapid succession, emitting stars representing clusters of amethysts and gold, lapis lazuli, showers of liquid rubies and emeralds, golden butterflies, fiery snakes, etc. The next object of great attraction was the cloud of emeralds and amethysts, produced by the simultaneous flight of several shells. There were clever fire portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, carried out in lines of brilliant fire. Universal attention was enchained by the next device—the Niagara of Fire, a torrent of molten gold, one hundred feet in length, falling with a sound resembling a cataract, and rebounding from the earth in a bright spray of glittering sparks. Then we had the gigantic Sunflower, a huge fixed piece, consisting of a central double revolving wheel, surrounded by great petals of golden fire. Quite a sensation was caused among the crowds by the Revolving Sun, a radiant moving device, whirling rapidly on its axis, its corona of golden fringe, encircling a number of rotating wheels of prismatic fire. Then came a salvo of eight huge shells, fired singly in rapid succession, emitting stars. The immense crowds received with feelings of wonder the scene of the Grove of Jewelled Palms, towering to an immense height, clad with golden and jewelled foliage, and scattering fruit of every hue in all directions. The colossal fire portraits of the King-Emperor and of Queen Alexandra, in lines of brilliant fire, evoked sentiments of affection and reverence and of loyalty on the part of the vast multitudes assembled in every part of the Esplanade. Then came a salvo of eight large shells, and the display concluded with the Fairyland glimpse produced by the simultaneous flight of shells, giving a sudden and most brilliant illumination. Between the items above mentioned, there was a fine display of every conceivable kind of rocket and shell, and clouds of stars. As they fell to the earth, they burst like silvery sprays, and shed fresh groups of stars. We had bombs that stood upon the ground and sent heavenwards fiery balls of variegated colours. We had also rockets that exploded like thunder-bolts in the sky. The display was not over until after midnight and the locomotion became a matter of considerable difficulty, and put the police upon their mettle. The vast sea of humanity took much time to disperse amid the long array of carriages, in which they found themselves enveloped in every direction. The long line of carriages, parked round the Bandstand and Cooperage, were slow in moving; and their owners or occupants were subjected to much unavoidable delay and exposure in the cold night air. But these

temporary inconveniences and discomforts were soon forgotten in the happy recollections associated with the night of the Coronation fireworks in Bombay.

THE DAIVADNYA SAMAJ.

The Daivadnya Samaj of Bombay cabled the following telegram to his Excellency the Viceroy, through Mr. Harischandra Pandurang Pitale on the Coronation Day :—"The Daivadnya community tenders respectful homage to H. M. the King-Emperor and wishes him long life on this auspicious occasion."

MOFUSSIL CELEBRATIONS.

KARWAR.

KARWAR, TUESDAY.

A special treat was given last evening to boys of the Karwar High School in connection with the Coronation festivities. Sirdar Panse, our Collector, congratulated Mr. Joshi and his assistants on the unique success attained by the school at the last matriculation examination, Mangesh Ruddrappa Nadkarni, one of the candidates from the school, standing first among the successful candidates in the whole Presidency and obtaining the Sankarset Sanskrit Scholarship. The gathering dispersed after three cheers to their Imperial Majesties.

BHOWNAGAR.

Our Correspondent at Bhownagar writes:—Lieutenant Chauncy arrived at Dhrangadhra on the evening of the 31st December. The Rajsaheb and other officials were present to receive him. As the train steamed into the station yard the band played. The guard of honour which was drawn up presented arms as the Political Agent stepped out of his special carriage. Early on the morning of the 1st January 1903 booming of guns was heard. The Durbar Hall in which the Durbar was held was artistically decorated. At night illuminations throughout the gaum were carried out, the European shop of Jesung and Co. being lighted with variegated coloured lamps. Kanir lights were also arranged on several trees which presented a pretty appearance from a distance. All the Kankas were highly satisfied with the feast they had, and the children were also highly gratified with the entertainment provided. The day, indeed, passed in perfect rejoicings in which all had taken part as a public holiday. The weather is cloudy this side and the cold has abated.

DURBHANGA (BENGAL).

Big preparations were made here to celebrate the Coronation of the King-Emperor. The school boys were given a sumptuous treat of sweetmeats. Large numbers of Brahmins were fed in a princely style. Doles of gram, rice, dal, and salt were given out to about 3,000 people. The village band played through the day and night. The whole place was lit with lamps, chandeliers, and butties of all descriptions. To preserve the memory of the day for the next thousand years and with a view to commemorate the Proclamation, a specially selected Banian tree (Ficus Indica) which is sacred to the Hindus, and which is expected to live over a thousand years, has been planted in a beautifully laid out plot in the new park of his Highness. Some Royal Palms (Oreodora Regiæ) have also been planted along the wide drive round the huge lawn, at the centre of which stands the Emperor's Banian or the "Badshahi Bar." The officers and employees of the Raj here were present on the occasion. Thousands of people witnessed the imposing ceremony with great enthusiasm, while sweet music enlivened the scene.

CHOTA UDEPUR.

From the early morning of the 1st the town of Chota Udepur was astir in holiday attire to take part in the rejoicings of the day on which the Coronation of their Imperial Majesties Emperor Edward VII and Empress Alexandra was proclaimed throughout India. By eleven o'clock the spacious Durbar Hall in the palace was full After a flourish of trumpets the Durbar was opened by the Administrator Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormasji Naravati, who read the Royal Proclamation during the course of which the whole assembly remained standing. A few-de-joie and a Royal salute were then fired and the National Authem was sung by a couple of young boys of the school. Two girls then sung a "Gurbi" specially prepared for the occasion, which was very well rendered. In the absence of the young Rajsaheb who has gone to Delhi, Kumar Bharathsingbji offered hearty congratulations on the happy consummation of the Coronation, and the Administrator gave a suitable reply, thanking them for their loyal and devoted sentiments to the Person and Throne of the King-Emperor. Sweetmeats were given to all school children who were present at the Durbar. After the distribution of pan supari, otto, rosewater, and flowers, the Durbar broke up.

PORBANDAR.

PORBANDAR THURSDAY.

Their Majesties Coronation was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the town. At sunrise about 50 country crafts in anchor which were gaily decorated fired one gun each. At noon a bari kirtan was done in the sudama premises and prayers were offered by citizens in their respective places of worship. A public durbar under presidency of Kumar Shri Vajesinhji, in the absence of his Highness the Rana Saheb who has proceeded to Delhi, was held, at 3 p. m. at the Diamond Jubilee Hall, which was beautifully decorated. All officials and leading citizens attended. The Surnyayadish explained the object of Durbar. Benedictory songs and verses to the accompaniment of music were recited. The local band was in attendance. A Royal salute of 101 guns was fired. Sweetmeats were distributed to school children both Hindu and Mahomedan, the poor were feasted and clothes given to them by the townsmen. At night the principal public and private buildings and country craft were illuminated. Fireworks were let off at the bunder where light refreshments were provided for the guests. Ladies also graced the bunder with their presence.

BROACH.

Christmas week was spent by the majority of the residents of this station and one or two visitors from Bombay at a shooting camp in the Rajpipla State where the Collector and Mrs. Logan disposed their customary generous hospitality. The small game shooting obtained was rather poor, and the only panther seen got away. The site on Thursday selected for the Durbar was the large open space in front of the High School in the Fort. This and the streets leading to it were gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honour of the occasion. The Durbar was attended by all the English residents in the station and crowds of natives, a feature of the proceedings being the large attendance of Parsee and other native ladies who were accommodated with seats on the verandah of the High School The local Durbar did not differ much in detailg from those in most other mofussil station. Those entitled to wear uniform wore them, and every thing was done to make the ceremony as imposing as possible. Mr. Logan, the Collector, opened the Durbar by reading the Imperial Proclamation in English. Vernacular translations were next read, and the Collector after a short speech presented a Government certificate of merit to Mr. Vakil, the liquor contractor. The singing of a Coronation Ode by the boys of the High School was the last item on the programme the intervals in which had been filled by the sound, ing of fanfares on trumpet and the firing of feu de jois by the police. The Durbar passed off without a hitch, the general arrangement including those of the police under Mr. Hume's direction, being excellent.

WADHWAN.

WADHWAN CAMP, SUNDAY.

New Year's day and 2nd and 3rd inst. were days of unique importance in this station. The place assumed a very pleasing aspect. The principal roads and streets were gaily decorated with flags and bunting. Arches were erected with appropriate mottoes on them, and on the first two evenings the public buildings and main thoroughfares were brilliantly illuminated. The first item on the programme was the procession headed by the band, in which were present the leading official and citizens. The portraits of their Imperial Majesties King-Emperor and Queen-Empress with floral decorations were placed in a carriage and escorted by the Agency Mounted Police. The procession after going round the principal streets went to a shamiana which was specially pitched for the occasion, where a feu-de-joie was fired by the Agency Police. The distribution of sweatmeat and fruit to the school children which numbered about 800 formed the second item. Then came the illuminations and fire-works in which the persons responsible for their arrangements acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

On the second day, the work of feeding the poor and giving them clothes was taken in hand, and it will be satisfying to note that more than 1,500 rankas were fed and most of them were also given clothes. In the afternoon again the school children came in to claim their share in the day's fixtures. Sports were held and the prizes to the successful competitors were distributed. Khan Bahadoor and Mrs. Antia, and Mr. and Mrs. Strip contributed materially to the success that was achieved. The joint Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. Mohanlal Jivanlal, Barister-at law, and Jayashanker W. Vas played a very important part in bringing to a successful issue all the arrangement.

MALVAN.

This usually quiet place was astir from early morning on New Year's day for the purpose of joining in the various functions that had been planned by the Government officers and the principal residents of the place. The first function was held in the school near the Rameshwar Temple. Rao Bahadur Moray was voted to the chair ; and in a short speech proclaimed the object of the meeting and the cause of the rejoicings. The next function was a meeting of the inhabitants in the Bhandari High School. Mr. Anandrao Venayak of Bombay was voted to the chair. Mr. Dinkar Govind Faze made a short speech. Mr. Goculdass Madhowji undertook to defray the expenses of distributing sweetmeats, which had been specially brought here from Bombay, to all the girls and boys attending the public and private schools numbering about 2,000. He also presented to each school girl a beautiful piece of cloth. During the afternoon he feasted at his own expense all the poor and the mendicants of the place. In the evening a meeting was held in the Girl School presided over by Rao Bahadur Moray ; and prizes consisting of photos of the King and Queen Consort and books were presented, and Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee presented each of them with sweetmeat and bodices. A Durbar was held, at about six o'clock in the Magistrate's Office, when all the inhabitants of the place assembled and Rao Saheb Mamledar in the presence of the assembly opened and read the sealed packet containing his Majesty's gracious message to his people. Afterwards there was a display of fireworks. A move was then made to the Customs Office situated on the seashore. The meeting was presided over by Rao Bahadur Moray, and after an appropriate speech from the Sirkarkun befitting the occasion the meeting dispersed. During the night all the public buildings were illuminated at Government expense, and the principal residents of this place, both rich and poor, illuminated their residences. Mr. Goculdass Madhowji defrayed the expenses of illuminating all the Hindu temples of the place.

HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD.

The Coronation of their Imperial Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra was celebrated with great enthusiasm and loyalty in Hyderabad on Thursday. The Proclamation Parade which was held on the Parade Ground at Secunderabad was witnessed by an immense crowd consisting of Europeans, Eurasians, and natives, all the local Regiments in garrison parading. The Proclamation was read, and an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired. Between the hours of 7 and 10 in the morning prayers were offered in all public places of worship, and alms were distributed to the poor in the compound of the building known as Pestonjee Koti opposite the Bengal Bank. Between 2 and 4 p. m. treats were given to all the school children in Chudderghaut and sports were provided for them at the Residency Middle School as well as in the open space near the Clock Tower. A similar entertainment was given in Secunderabad where long before 3 p. m. the children of all the local schools numbering several hundreds were assembled on the west of the general Parade Ground and marched in procession, carrying flags and banners, and headed by a band, to the Parade Ground. Refreshments were provided for them and they were entertained with races, elephants, conjurors, and merry-go-rounds till dusk, when a grand display of fireworks took place at about 4 p.m. A Proclamation Durbar was held in the Residency at which all the Officers commanding Regiments and Batteries, including General Sir G. T. Pretymar, K. C. M. G., C. B., commanding Secunderabad, and Major Jones representing the Hyderabad Contingent, Bolaram, were present. The Durbar was held at 4 p. m. instead of 12 noon as previously intended on account of the Mahomedan feast falling on the same day. Major Wolseley Haig, the First Assistant Resident, read the Royal Proclamation. Pan supari were then distributed to those present. Between 4-45 and 5-30 p. m. the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of their Imperial Majesties was performed in the Young Men's Improvement Society. Major W. Haig First Assistant Resident, took the chair. Among others there present were Messrs. G. Naud, M. A. LL. D., Inspector General of Registration ; Justice Yaseen Khan, of the Nizam's High Court ; Rajah Bhagwan Doss; Haw Doss, J. Stevens, President of the Municipality; Rev. H. J. Goldsmith, Dr. Gibb, Mr. K. T. Jattar, Superintendent, Residency Bazaars: B.K. Joshi, late Superintendent Residency Bazaars; Dr. Aghornath, D. S. C., Professor of Nizam's College ; S. B. R. Aiyengar, barrister-at-law ; Bheema Rao, cash keeper, Bank of Bengal ; Jehangir Sorabji, Settlement Commissioner, and S. K Subba Rao of the Hyderabad Chronicle. Mr. Sadagopacharloo, M.A., Honorary Secretary of the Society, explained the object of the gathering, and the chairman made a short speech in which he spoke of the pleasure he had in attending and performing the ceremony. The Honorary Secretary then presented the key of the Coronation Library to the chairman, who declared the library open. Three cheers were then proposed for their Imperial Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, another three for their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, and three more for Major W. Haig. Flowers were distributed and the meeting terminated. At about 5-30 p. m., an entertainment was given by Mr. Vasudeva Rao, B. A., Senior Assistant Revenue Secretary of the Board of Revenue of H. H. the Nizam's Government, and a little before the work of illuminating the town commenced. The ground between the Residency Gate and the Young Men's Reading Room presented an unusually brilliant appearence. The illumination of the Clock Tower and the Local Fund Office were all that could be desired. The Young Men's Society, lighted as it was on the gate with acetyline gas, attracted large crowds. A display of fireworks conclued the festivities.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th January.

1. There will be Drill for all Adult Companies on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p. m. near Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Dress.—Plain Clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.
2. It is notified for information that the Camp of Instruction is postponed sine die.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. H. PAYNE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th January.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow (Thursday) :—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound), at 8-45 p.m. 10-inch R M L Gun drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters), at 8-45 p.m. 10-inch R M L Gun drill.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort for drill with the 12-inch R M L and 6-inch B L Guns.
Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.
Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer **Oriental**, Captain F. N. Tillard, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Allport, Mrs
Alexander, 2nd-Lieut C
Arnold, Miss
Adye, Maj D R
Armstrong, Mr H A
Alexander, Capt and Mrs H
Brown, Mr W E
Boyd, Miss
Benwell, Mrs
Buhler, Miss
Bailelie, Maj H S
Birney, Rev and Mrs H W
Baker, Mr H M
Batchelor, Mrs
Cark, Mrs and infant
Carruthers, Lt-Col and Mrs
Cree, Mrs
Cayce, Miss
Close Brooks, Mr C
Cook, Mr and Mrs and child
Dennis, Mr R F
Dodson, Dr E
Down, Mr
Donne, Mr
Daniell, Mr L
Edie, Mr E S
Ewart, Miss
Emmerson, Mr and Mrs
Finlay, Mr J D
Fry, Mr H W
Fitzgerald, Mr and Mrs V
Findlay, Mr C F
Fuller, Mrs and infant
Flacke, Mr W A
Forbes, Col
George, Mr and Mrs and infant
Gillespie, Mrs child and infant
Gawthorne, Mr and Mrs W A
Hindlip, Lord
Hoskyn, Mrs A A
Hussey, Mrs
Hogg, Mrs A G
Jenney, Capt A O
Johnston, Mrs
Kaisaker, Mr K
Kindersley, Mr M F
Lalji, Mr T J A
Lambert, Lieut W J
Lambrinudi, Mr E N
Morton, Lieut E
Mayson, Mr H
Marshall, Mr A W
Montgomery-Campbell, Lieut. Col and Mrs
Macpherson, Capt
Nicol, Mr R G
Oldham, 2nd-Lieut G S
Plowden, 2nd-Lieut C F C
Pomeroy, Capt Hon R L
Phillips, Mrs R S and infant
Rawlinson, Capt and Mrs and infant
Richardson, Capt and Mrs
Roberts, Mrs and 2 infants
Ratcliffe, Mr J E and child
Ratcliffe, Master
Shepherd, 2nd-Lieut C T
Sedgwick, Miss
Scott, Miss E
Stevenson, Rev H
Tanner, Miss
Tonge, Mrs
Tremlow, 2nd-Lieut G H C
Turner Mrs I
Whiler, Capt E
West, Mr J P

THE FEEDING OF SNAKES.

"NATURE IS CRUEL."

A good deal of correspondence has recently appeared in the English Press concerning the so-called cruelty connected with the feeding of snakes with live animals at the London Zoo. The sufferings endured by the victims are, we imagine, more apparent than real, as death ensues almost immediately, and we believe that their senses are numbed, or paralysed, so that the struggles which have been mentioned are merely muscular. It is a true saying that "nature is cruel," but suffering, pain, and death are laws of existence, and so long as we humans continue to eat oysters, and boil lobsters, shrimps, shellfish, skin eels, and cut up fish "all alive O!" it is hypocritical to complain of other animals indulging their taste on similar lines. In connection with the python devouring a goat at the Zoo, a correspondent writes :—"Some years ago, quite by accident, I saw the pythons fed on rabbits and ducks. I can testify that up to the moment before their death they walked round and round the pythons as unconcernedly as though the cage were empty. Their death was like a flash of lighting and compassed with the witness that is almost inconceivable unless seen, the python's coil was round them and they were dead, this is a literal fact. I understand, but I am not a naturalist, that pythons will not feed on anything excepting what they kill themselves and at their own time, but even if it were otherwise the creatures that have to die for their food could not be put out of pain more mercifully by the snakedestroyer man himself. To publish such words as the prepulsive tragedy of the python and its goat, seems to me to be very unfair to the authorities of the Zoo." We quite agree with this correspondent, but we suppose there will always be imbeciles who will write, and ignorant publicists who will print their dodderings.—"Indian Field."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th January 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	6	1	52 p.m.	1	6
Suez	6	...	35 p.m.	...	32

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th January, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	48	0	1
,, Karachi	0	21	0	1
,, Madras	0	53	0	7

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 20th December 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Dec. 1902— G I P R system	2,50,828	7,20,998	4,183	9,75,979
I M R do	86,921	1,95,676	531	2,83,028
Total	3,37,749	9,16,544	4,714	12,59,007
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec 1901— G I P R system	2,11,026	9,09,407	5,163	11,25,596
I M R do	57,439	1,28,433	1,258	1,87,130
Total	2,68,465	10,37,840	6,121	13,12,726
Increase or Decrease— G I P R	+ 39,503	—1,88,439	— 680	+ 1,49,617
I M R	+ 29,482	+ 67,143	— 727	+ 95,898

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th Deember, 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,35,000	1,35,000	4,000	3,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	293	401	9	703
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	23,46,128	33,38,451	54,400	57,48,980
Total for 19 weeks	24,81,159	35,23,451	58,400	60,72,980
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	92,419	2,96,832	1,937	2,91,188
Per mile of Ry. do.	201	427	4	632
Total to corresponding date do.	23,52,241	35,07,063	64,330	59,23,664

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 20,536
Increase to date ..... ,, 37,683

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th December 1902, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,42,000	3,35,000	7,000	4,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	87	204	4	295
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	23,68,588	59,50,833	1,20,889	89,40,110
Total for 17 weeks	30,10,588	62,85,833	1,27,889	94,24,110
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,631	3,58,833	5,111	4,89,142
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	218	3	296
Total to corresponding date do.	33,90,923	73,37,091	1,57,021	1,08,85,193

Decrease for the week ..... Rs 2,142
Do to date ..... ,, 14,61,083

THE SHEFFIELD "MILLIONAIRE."

ASSIZE TRIAL AT LEEDS.

AN AMAZING STORY.

What is known as the Sheffield millionaire case came before Mr. Justice Channell on the 18th ultimo, at Leeds Assizes. James Albert Marson (32), described as a clerk, was indicted for having between March, 1899, and October, 1901, obtained by false pretences from Thomas Eastwood the sum of £3,120 at Sheffield. Mr. Harold Thomas and Mr. Waugh were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. H. T. Waddy and Mr. Coutts Trotter for the defence.

Mr. Thomas opened the case for the prosecution at considerable length. About March, 1899, he said, the prisoner represented to Mr. Eastwood that he was the owner of and was entitled to a large and valuable estate in Ontario, Canada, under the will of a relative called William Robert Marson. The property, the prisoner said, had gold and other minerals upon it, and he was a wealthy man. Mr. Eastwood upon these representations advanced the prisoner money. The first advance was made in May, 1899, and the loans continued until October, 1901, when they ceased. They amounted in all to over £3,000. Prisoner, with the view of procuring financial aid from Mr. Eastwood, further represented that he had received a ring containing a large number of diamonds worth £180, also a watch which he alleged had been made from gold found on his Canadian estate. The prisoner was grateful to his friend. He told him he had assigned to him an income of half a million sterling for the rest of his natural life, as well as the stipend he should receive as his servant. He further told Mr. Eastwood that he was the owner of a yacht called the Argonaut, and delivered to him two cheques for £10,000 and £150,000. Having detailed similar representations, Mr. Thomas said the prosecution would show that there was no foundation for any of those alluring statements. At one time the prisoner was in the employ of a firm of wholesale drapers at Sheffield as a salesman. Subsequently he entered the service of a firm of iron and steel merchants in the same city at 30s. per week. In the latter he remained until June, 1899, when as the result of his acquaintance with Mr. Eastwood, he began to live a life of ease and luxury. The prosecution said that the prisoner was a clever, designing man, who got hold of a gentleman not so well acquainted with business. Mr. Eastwood carried on business as a cycle dealer at Chesterfield or Derby. When the prisoner was first introduced to him he (Marson) was out of employment. Mr. Eastwood took pity upon him and lent him some money. Then it was that the prisoner made the representations about his having inherited an estate in Canada half the size of Ireland and valued at countless millions. He showed Mr. Eastwood a draft for some five millions payable to himself.

Numerous letters and documents were read by counsel. One of these purported to be a copy of the will of William Robert Marson, under which the prisoner claimed to be entitled to the property in Canada. The testator, according to this, bequeathed to his "next of kin, William, all buildings, all cattle, all rents, taxes, and revenues, land, all timber lakes, and the sole and entire produce which has for years yielded me £23,000 per annum." American bonds and consols valued at £35,000 were also bequeathed. The will, remarked counsel, could not possibly have been drafted by a legal man. It displayed great ignorance of legal phraseology, as well as of geography for it spoke of Ontario State, Canada, whereas there were no States in Canada. The prisoner was questioned on this point in the course of the bankruptcy proceedings. He said there were United States of Canada as there were United States of America. Afterwards he said he knew that in Canada they were called provinces. When he sought to borrow the money, Marson said that the testator was his uncle, but he had also stated that the relationship was otherwise. Investigations showed that there were no relatives answering to the description the prisoner had given. First he represented that he had heard of his good fortune through solicitors in New York, and next through a London firm. The documents, remarked Mr. Thomas, might have been compiled by the gifted author of Aladdin or Ali Baba. A cablegram from New York stated that a certain safe had been "opened by chemicals," and in it were found 100 bars of gold and 100 bags of gold dust, as well as diamonds and rubies worth two and a half millions. The door of this strong room moved on invisible hinges. An article in a London weekly publication, referring to fabulous riches having been inherited by "a young man in the Sheffield district," was said to have been shown by the prisoner to Mr. Eastwood. A man named Ingleby was represented by the prisoner to be his agent. At one time Ingleby was said to be a Canadian solicitor, at another time a London solicitor, at another a solicitor's clerk, and at another an estate agent's clerk. Reference was made to a parchment bearing large seals which purported to be a warrant from her late Majesty Queen Victoria raising the prisoner to the peerage under the style and title of "Lord of Syerston." Marston was asked where he got that document. He said he got it from Ingleby and returned it to him, he wanting the original. Ingleby had never been seen. Time after time somebody was to bring money to pay off the advances made by Mr. Eastwood, but not one of these promises was performed. Further information regarding the stores of gold, &c., was contained in another cablegram. A second case of diamonds, larger than the previous one and of twice the value, had been found in the strong room aforesaid, and an additional 50 ingots of gold were also discovered. It was also reported that the opening of a trap-door in one of the rooms of the "mansion" had revealed a sort of manhole that might have been mistaken as an entrance to the sewerage. At a short distance from the entrance some well-worn steps were observed and at the end of these a short passage led into a well-built arched room. Here was found a quantity of machinery, and all round the room upon shelves were piles of small bags containing ingots of gold. This room was found to be connected with another passage which led into another room similar to the last but without machinery. Upon the shelves around this second room were piles of small bags of gold dust. The machinery was found to be used for converting the dust into ingots. This discovery alone, it was said, should be worth some millions. Still another passage was found wider and higher than the other, and in this was a massive iron door on which was fixed a gold plate bearing the following inscription :—"This door is so constructed that if forced open the person or persons passing it by such means are liable to death. The key is to be obtained from S—Bank, and can only be given up to English gentlemen authorised by the Government to receive it, and to be unlocked in the presence of the chief Governor, of San Francisco." It was added that the key having been procured and the necessary precautions observed the door was opened. An investigation of the door showed that by being opened properly a mechanical construction upon the lock hooked on to a bridge that was drawn across a deep pit filled with water. Passing over the death-trap, the surroundings were found to be a gold mine, an examination of which proved it to be of countless worth. During the past three months operations had been going on in order to arrive at some definite calculations as to the value of the discovery so that the estate might receive its due.

After a couple of witnesses had been called with respect to the prisoner's bankruptcy the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

To the uninitiated the postage-stamp is nothing more than a useful commodity. Mr. Fred J. Melville at the London Institution the other night, by his stories about curious and rare stamps, demonstrated that there is a good deal of romanceut abo stamp-collecting. When the first postage stamps were issued by Great Britain they were as many will remember, styled "Queen's head," because they bore the portrait of Queen Victoria. Ladies soon started to collect these stamps, and "Punch" announced that the ladies of England showed more anxiety to treasure up Queen's heads than Harry the English did to get rid of them. Our English Post Office was once accused of meanness for issuing a halfpenny stamp that was just half the size of the penny one. The stamps of Djibouti are among the largest known, and when they were issued it was suggested that instead of sticking the stamp on the letter one would have to stick the letter on the stamp. Several adventurers have set up in the business of kings on their own account, and one who styled himself Prince James I. of Trinidad, issued stamps for an uninhabited island off the coast of Brazil. Altogether the lecturer proved that there is not only a wealth of romance but also much humour in the stamp collector's album.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Ex. mouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and gu re head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE BARROWS HASKELL LECTURES.

Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of, the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and representing Columbia and Chicago Universities, is expected to deliver his course of lectures in Wilson College Hall, beginning with Friday evening, the 9th. The course will consist of six lectures on the general subject of "Christian Belief Interpreted by Christian Experience." The hour for the lectures is 8 p. m. It will not take Bombay audiences long to recognize that they have among them a man of deep sympathy with all intellectual struggles. His personal presence will charm all who may have the privilege of contact with him. His lectures, while bold in stating his own convictions, will be such as will not antagonize those of other faiths, but will draw them by their sympathy with men in their spiritual needs and struggles. It often happens that teachers of great truths lack eloquence in setting forth those truths, but Dr. Hall has a wide reputation, both in the United States and England, as one of eloquent speech, and a noble command of the English tongue. A unique feature of this course of lectures is to be that after each lecture a syllabus, containing a summary of the address is to be freely distributed as an aid to the memory, and cheap editions of his lectures will be sold immediately after the course has been delivered. In 1893 the Parliament of Religions was held in Chicago and awakened in America a new interest in the religions of the East. Soon afterwards an American lady Mrs. Caroline Haskell, endowed a lectureship in connection with the Chicago University, by which lecturers are to visit India once in three years to speak in the principal cities on the Relation of Christianity to other religions. The first lecturer on this foundation was the late Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., who had been President of the Parliament of Religions. In his honour all lectures on this foundation are to be called the Barrow's Lectures. The subject of Mr. Barrow's course of six lectures in the cold season of 1896-1897, was "Christianity, the World Religion." Those were published in an expensive style by the Christian Literature Society of Madras. In the cold season of 1898-1899, Principal Fairbairn, D.D., LL. D., of Mansfield College, Oxford, gave the second series of Barrow's Lectures on "Religion and the Philosophy of Religions." These lectures were never published but were later elaborated in a book entitled "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion," published by Hodder and Stoughton.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the third Barrows-Lecturer is President of a Theological School known for its independent spirit, and its thorough scholarship. Its professors are not pledged to teach the traditional opinions of the Church. There is perfect liberty for the expression of private opinion founded on original research. The same spirit is infused in the students, who are encouraged to question their beliefs and correct them according to all the light that science can throw on religous questions. It is particularly fortunate for India that the President of such a school of Theological learning founded on broad and liberal lines, should speak to her youth and educated men on spiritual problems. President Hall is also a member of the senate of Columbia University, New York City, a University that pays great attention to Oriental languages. Professor A. W. V. Jackson, the Zend scholar, well known to the Parsees of this city through his contributions to the knowledge of that language, and through his visit to Bombay a short time ago, is an honoured professor in that University. It is a fitting thing that Dr. Hall should come to India as a representative of this University also, with its oriental sympathies. The Chicago University has the honour of being directly connected with this lectureship that sends America's and England's best men to India to interpret the principles of Christianity. The University of Chicago is the youngest of American Universities, but it has had exceptional advantages and a remarkable growth. It was founded by John D. Rockefeller, and incorporated in 1890. In 1891 faculties of instruction were secured. Its doors were opened to students on October 1st, 1892, just ten years ago. To-day it has twenty massive buildings, over two hundred instructors, twenty-six hundred resident university students, besides two thousand more students in less developed affiliated institutions. Its location in Chicago has brought it many advantages, and it has had an abundant supply of pecuniary resources. It has received nothing from Government, but in the ten years of its existence it has received from benevolent persons five crores of rupees. Its annual expenditure for administration is thirty lakhs. The University of Chicago has introduced some novel theories and methods in education. One of the chief is to have its opportunities available to students throughout the whole year in four quarters of twelve weeks each. Students may enter at the beginning of any quarter, and withdraw at its close, temporarily or permanently. Those students who wish to conclude their whole course, as soon as is feasible, through without indulgement or haste, may study through the four quarters of every year, and so in three years finish a complete course, which ordinarily requires four years. The summer quarter has a character of its own when professors from other American and from European Universities are temporarily added to the staff of instructors, and when many persons who have a summer vacation elsewhere can at this University have a wide range of study and eminent instructors from many distant institutions.

MERCANTILE CRUISERS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee on Mercantile Cruisers was issued as a Parliamentary paper on Wednesday (Dec. 10.) It appears, says the Committee, that all or nearly all large mercantile vessels of high speed are structurally strong enough to carry and fight 4.7 inch guns, are subdivided up to the present Admiralty requirements, and can be fitted with steering gear below the water-line without difficulty, and at an expense of between five hundred and one thousand pounds per ship per annum, including interest on excess of first cost, depreciation, upkeep, etc.

The Committee have inquired into initial cost of vessels possessing a speed of 20 knots and up to 26 knots, and also into the amount of annual subsidy which would be required by a commercial company towards making good the loss which would be sustained in time of peace by running such vessels. These costs may be provided either by (first) the Admiralty guaranteeing a sum representing cost of each ship, thus enabling a shipowner to raise the capital at 3 per cent, instead of 5, which he would otherwise have to pay, (secondly) the contribution on the part of the Admiralty of a lumpsum towards first cost of the ship, thereby reducing the outlay on the part of the shipowner ; and (thirdly) an annual payment extending over a period of years.

It is possible (says the Committee) that hereafter the first cost of such ships and their running cost may be diminished to some extent by inventions for using oil, fuel, turbine engines, etc., but for the present these cannot be taken into consideration. They are of opinion that it would be necessary to guarantee the subsidy for a considerable period. In their estimation they have taken the period at ten years.

With regard to providing security against transfer of a subsidised vessel to a foreign flag without the consent of the Board of Amiralty, all the estimates given to the Committee by witnesses were based on the understanding that arrangements would be made for this condition to be enforced. The Committee think the desired security might be obtained by a scheme by which, during the term of the subsidy, the Admiralty would be registered owners of not less than 33-64ths of the vessel management, and profits being left wholly to the company, and legal security being taken that all owners' obligations should appertain exclusively to the company.

In conclusion, the Committee state that it appeared that during the recent negotiations for subsidising certain vessels which carry the mails as mercantile cruisers no communication was addressed to the Post Office by the Admiralty. The Committee suggest that it is desirable that before any subsidies or contracts are entered into in future the two departments should invariably consult together so as to ensure that the arrangements made shall comprehend all Imperial interests. The Committee signing the report are the Earl of Camperdown, Vice-Admiral C. C. P. Fitzgerald, Professor J. H. Biles, representative of the Institute of Naval Architects ; Mr. H. Buxton Forman, representing the Post Office and a representative of the Board of Trade ; and Mr. Robert Chalmers, representing the Treasury.

In additional remarks by Professor Biles, the latter says that while fully agreeing with his colleagues he thinks that inquiry should be carried further, being of opinion that the terms of reference admit of a much wider interpretation.

Floriline ?—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The Poplar Borough Council, who wrote urging the Government to allot part of the naval programme to Thames firms, has been informed by the Admiralty that, while they would be very pleased to receive deputations on matters concerning the naval service at any ordinary time, it has not been the custom for personal representations to be made to the Board of Admiralty when contracts are under consideration on behalf of firms who have tendered for contract work.

The "Daily Telegraph" calls attention to the pitiable case in which many returned Reservists now find themselves in a column headed "Soldiers who Fought for England. No Work and Starving. A National Duty." Our contemporary exhorts "the nation to do all that may be necessary, either to find work for the Reservists and time-expired soldiers, or else to provide the means which will save them from the workhouse until the approach of better and more prosperous times." The serious condition of the men who have soldiered in South Africa and are now without employment is a question which it is impossible to overlook, and every effort made to fix the public mind on the necessity for mitigating the existing misery is a step in the right direction. There are, however, two statements made by the daily paper we have quoted to which we cannot accede. The first is that "no Englishman wishes to see any form of compulsory military service introduced into this country." This is quite wrong. There are many Englishmen who are beginning to see that the present haphazard and unbusinesslike defence of the Empire cannot go on much longer, and that in the near future some form of compulsory service is inevitable. The second statement to which exception must be made is, that a "large number of men" have availed themselves of the arrangement by which the War Office has allowed certain classes of Reservists and discharged men to rejoin the colours. This is not the fact. The numbers recently given by Mr. Brodrick were about 600. Out of the great number of men who could re-engage if they chose, this is an insignificant total.

The cruise of the Home Squadron has just terminated, and the ships returned to Portland before dispersing to their ports in order to give Christmas leave. At all the places they have visited they have been received with great enthusiasm and have been the recipients of much hospitality. At Liverpool the bluejackets and marines were treated to a banquet, and later on in the week the rear-admiral and the officers were entertained at the Exchange News Room by a number of merchant ship-owners and others, headed by the Lord Mayor, who warmly welcomed the guest. Rear-Admiral Atkinson Willes thanked the hosts for their cordiality, and said that it had given himself and the officers and men of the squadron much pleasure to visit the port. The men had desired him to express their gratitude to the Lord Mayor and all those who had endeavoured to make their stay in Liverpool a success. A ball was given by the Lord Mayor in honour of the rear admiral and officers the same evening. We presume that the Home Squadron will make one more cruise before the change in its command takes place, and then we understand that a full admiral will hoist his flag.

The Blue Book issued as a Parliamentary paper by the Admiralty showing the unclaimed shares of prize-money, slave and pirate bounties, salvage awards, Parliamentary grants, gratuities, and other moneys distributed from January 1, 1855, to March 31 of this year, takes a different shape, and contains fuller particulars than usual. It gives alphabetical lists of all persons who are entitled to unclaimed shares of prize money, these persons varying in rank from Admiral to first-class boy. The sums awaiting recovery by their owners vary also from £45 to a few shillings, and every kind of information is given likely to lead to identification. Naturally many of those entitled to these shares are now dead, but the heirs or representatives of any who saw service since the China war of '56 might find it worth their while to get a copy of this document and look through the lists of names on the chance that they are entitled to an unclaimed share.

There is an article in the "France Militaire" by a cavalry officer which deserves notice. He has served for thirty years in the Chasseurs, Spahis, Cuirassiers, and Dragoons, in three divisions of independent cavalry and the cavalry attached to an army corps, and has had experience of three campaigns in Germany and Northern Africa. His opinion is that the cavalry is the arm which may derive the greatest advantages from the improvement in the infantry and artillery, if it can be provided with the right kind of mount. The studs instituted by Napoleon III. and the remount department are subject to dual control, and there is a tendency to produce thoroughbreds instead of the class of horses which the officer considers specially situable for cavalry work. His chief point is that while cavalry in great masses will always have its function in the work of exploration, in making demonstrations, and in menacing the enemy, as well as in the rapid occupation of desired positions, and in pursuit and retreat, much greater attention should be devoted to the employment of small bodies of cavalry comprising one or two squadrons. For the purpose of manœuvres open country is selected, but in actual warfare the probability is that cavalry will have to act in hilly country or in districts cut up by hedges and irrigation canals, which latter often, as was the case in the Gatinais in 1896, may arrest the movements of masses of horsemen. The country chosen this year in the French manœuvres, the Lauraguais, was not of the customary character, being intersected by valleys, with abrupt descents, and broken up by woods, hedges, and ditches, and except at some special points, allowing no extended view. The result was that masses of cavalry found no opportunities, except that the 1st Hussars seized an advantage in surprising a battery and overwhelming the gunners. It would have been interesting, the officer says, to have seen small units employed, for he believes that boldly led, with intelligence and rapidity, an officer with one or two squadrons might render excellent service. He urges the authorities to pay more attention to this matter, and also to encourage the cavalry to better marksmanship.

The French China medal, which has been engraved by Lemaire, bears upon the obverse a figure of the Republic, gracefully designed, with the Colonial headdress and a wreath of oak. The reverse has a trophy composed of a flag, an anchor, and two guns crossed, with a space below in which is a representation of the French legation at Pekin. The wreath is half laurel and half oak, and there is the inscription "Chine, 1900-1901." The medal will be attached to the ribbon by two small Chinese dragons, united by a lotus leaf.

The "France Militaire" draws attention to the serious effect of employing troops in police duties. When the strikes in the North ended, the troops returned to their garrisons after mounting guard for six weeks in the colliery districts. They arrived almost at the same time as the recruits, whose instruction was about to begin. Thus the men who have been concerned in preserving order are deprived of the period of rest which is usually allowed after the manœuvres. There are troops also which, without being employed in this particular service, have been expecting the order to depart for some weeks, and now that all is quiet, there is no possibility of giving furlough to the troops. The "France Militaire" therefore contends that the time has come when the power of calling in the military shall either be reduced or suppressed. Recent events have shown that military intervention in civil affairs has very unfortunate effects in more ways than one, but the worst result is that it interferes with the training of the young men incorporated in the army.

There is observable a certain tone of distrustful excitement in the Russian Press in regard to affairs in Persia and Afghanistan. It may arise in part from the arrival in India of Lord Kitchener, to whom the "Novoe Vremya" ascribes what may be regarded as a forward policy. According to this uninspired organ, he will expedite the construction of a railway from Kushk through Northern Baluchistan to the Persian frontier, and will push forward the line from Peshawur to the north of Chitral, besides establishing military agents at Herat and Masiar-i-Scherif and other places in Northern Afghanistan, and augmenting the intelligence staff on the Russo-Afghan frontier. Correspondence from Kieff says that Russian military officers specially selected, and disguised as Turkoman merchants and Bokhariotes, have lately left Tashkend for that region, and there is now a daily service of military couriers between Talkend and Kushk. The "Novoe Vremya" affects to resent our attitude in Persia, and thinks if our objection to the Russian advance be too marked, military occupation of that country and also of Afghanistan may follow.

MR. JUSTICE WILLS, who celebrated his 74th birthday recently was, according to the "Free Lance," one of the founders of the Alpine Club in 1858. He is a celebrated Alpine climber, and at Chamounix in 1896 he had a mountaineering jubilee, for he made the same ascent, fortunately without accident, which he had made exactly 50 years before. His athletic enthusiasm is all reserved for the Alps. On the Bench he is one of the quietest of our Judges, and admittedly one of the soundest lawyers in that position.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

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THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

The Very Finest Dressing, Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed for the Toilet.

"HARLENE"

Produces Luxuriant Hair, Prevents its Falling Off or Turning Grey.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR.

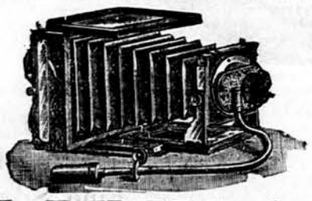
"HARLENE" PRESERVES, STRENGTHENS, AND INVIGORATES CHILDREN'S HAIR.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle from Druggists &c., all over the World.

"HARLENE" Co., High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BY APPOINTMENT.
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseded in Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

YOU MUST STOP COUGHING.

A cough or a cold is a danger signal. It says "Look Out." It is the beginning of the path which leads to pneumonia or worse—consumption. **Little's Oriental Balm** goes right to the seat of the inflammation which it soothes and heals. The tickling in the throat ceases, the spasm weakens, the cough disappears. It cures when nothing else will. There is no experiment about it. It is a certainty.

Mr. N. Love, of James Street, Blackburn, says: "I was worn out almost to the grave with a terrible cough that all the remedies and doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one box of **Little's Oriental Balm.** It shall be my doctor through life." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

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Chronic dyspepsia has made life a burden to me. I would eat a light meal, and then terrible pains in my stomach would torture me. Nature's Herbal Extract cured me completely. I can now sleep well, eat anything, and thoroughly enjoy life.

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NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT CURES DYSPEPSIA
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

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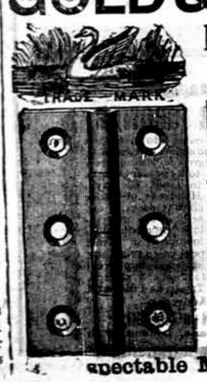

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

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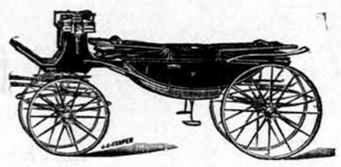

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SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second-hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLES.
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS,
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BILLIARD BALLS and CUES—a Specialité.

Our Billiard and Bagatelle Tables have, for years past, established A REPUTATION Among lovers of a good game on A GOOD TABLE.

PRICES MODERATE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
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DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURERS*—
T. Davenport, Limited, London.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

INVALUABLE IN ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS
OF THE LIVER.

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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Provides prompt, adequate and willing service.
This is what you must have in your office if you desire to increase and extend your business.
A progressive policy is the mainstay of a successful business.
The REMINGTON Typewriter is a progressive Typewriter.
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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1, 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The Bank of England.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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Manager.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5
,, 6 Months	4½
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The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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D. KING,
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Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials,	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe.	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at	20	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS,

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper, Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN. and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is mos efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:— It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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DURBAR FLAG

With Electric Torch

Will brilliantly illuminate the entire flag and surrounding space with strong dazzling ELECTRIC LIGHT.

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DURBARS!
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Entirely Novel!
Brilliant Display!!
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Price complete with Flag	... Rs. 20
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ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT
173, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET,
CALCUTTA.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

GET THEM FROM

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE

WHERE ONLY GENUINE BOOTS, SHOES, &CA., &CA., ARE STOCKED,

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an **ideal food for infants and invalids**; and **IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT.** The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—**BOMBAY**—LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. **CALCUTTA**—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. **COCANADA**—HALL, WILSON & CO. **KURRACHEE**—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. **MADRAS**—OAKES & CO., LTD. **RANGOON**—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 188

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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Most comfortable in wear, being extremely thin wil not distend the pocket

Very Fine **LEVER** MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels, three extra set and screwed on top plate as in High Class English watches.
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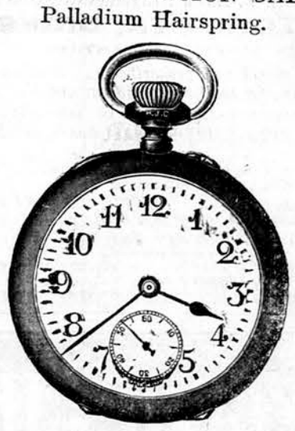
"GENTILLE"
LEVER WATCH
RS. 32.



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FINE SILVER
"GENTILLE"
LEVER WATCH
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Each watch is supplied in case with spare glass and mainspring and the usual written guarantee for 2 years.

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COMPLETE IN ENGLISH-MADE WRISTLETS.

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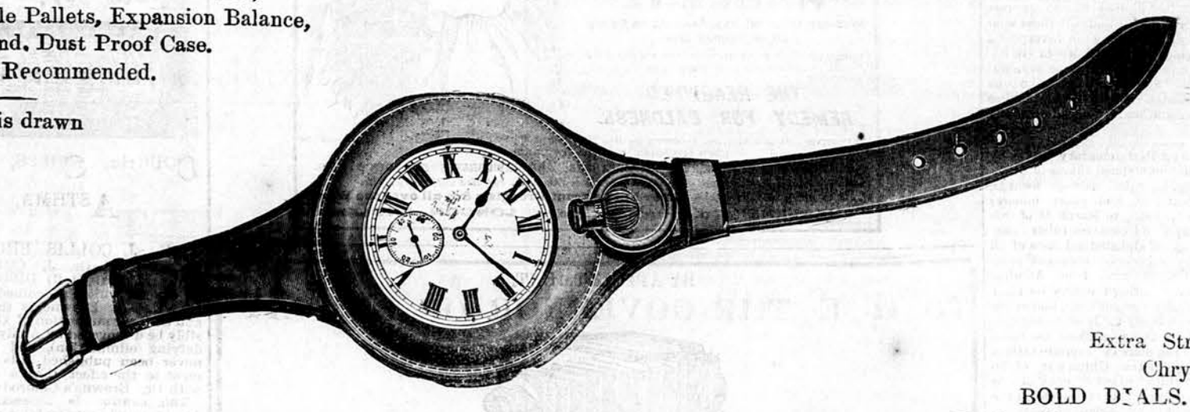

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Perfect Time-keepers.
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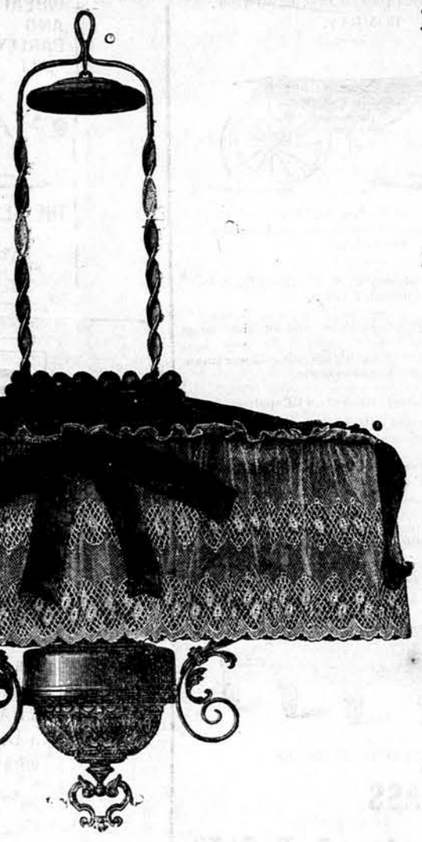

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